

# The DC Gazette

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Whole Number 223

## A NUKE EXPERT'S SECOND THOUGHTS



## VOLUNTARY ECONOMICS

### The November Election

Contrary to the impression you may get from some of the other journals in town, there is an extremely important reason to go to the polls on November 2nd. On that date you have a rare opportunity to say to your government and to the world that you favor an end to the nuclear madness. While there seems little doubt that Initiative 10, putting the voters and the government of DC on record in favor of a nuclear freeze, will pass, the wider the margin the greater the impact. So don't get so tied up with other matters on November 2nd that you fail to give peace a few minutes of your time.

There is another important issue on the ballot, the DC statehood constitution. We agree with a number of critics of the constitution that there are serious flaws in this document and we are sympathetic to arguments that it should therefore be rejected by the voters. There are, however, several problems with this:

- Rejection will send the matter back to the constitutional convention which has a tendency to prefer impressive rhetoric to legislative pragmatism.
- Rejection will not establish which parts of the constitution the voters deem unacceptable.
- Rejection will be viewed in some quarters as a rejection of statehood.
- Rejection will increase the chances that the statehood drive will get mired in a good old DC political rhubarb with everyone arguing and no one doing anything.

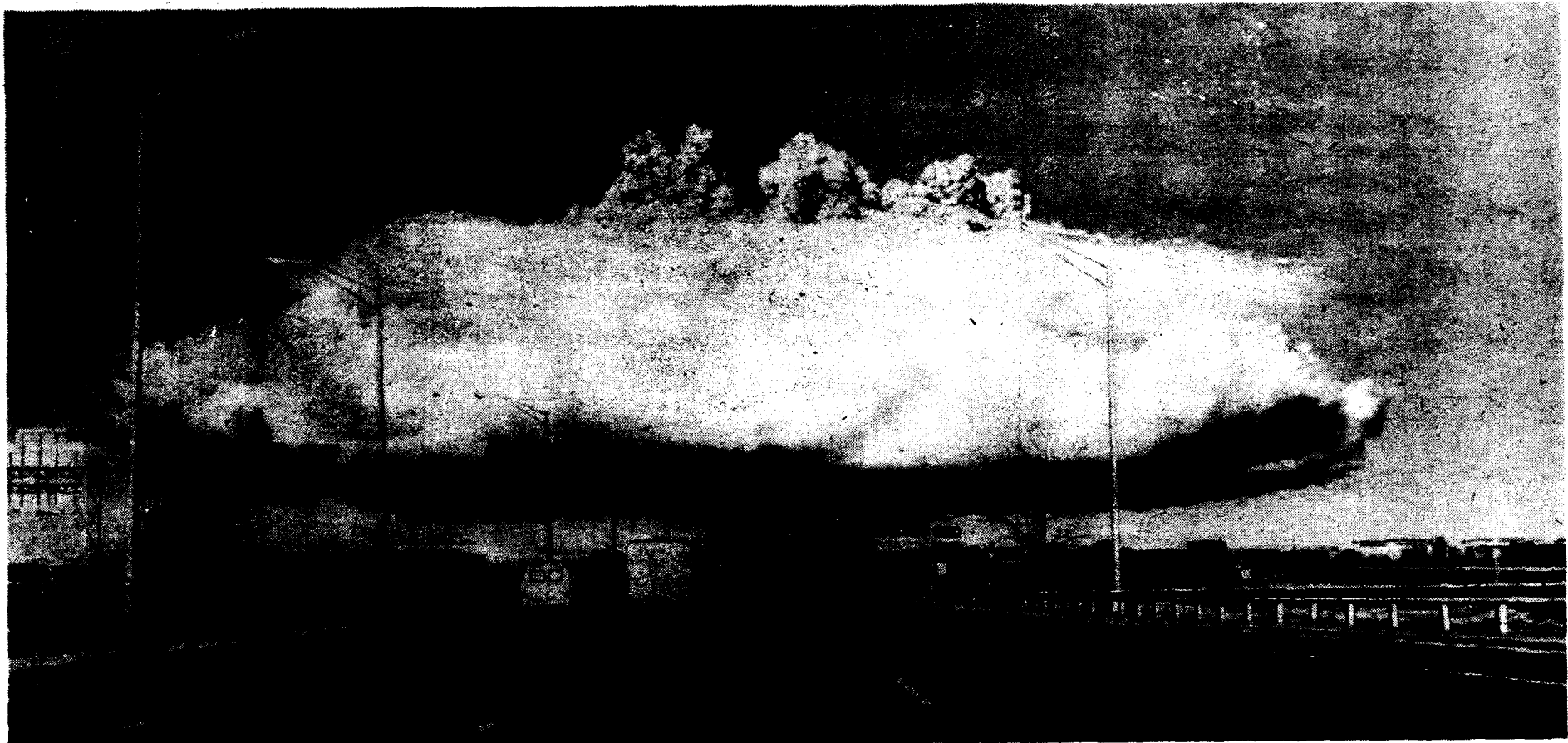
So, despite the problems with the constitution — which we in no way underrate, the Gazette urges passage of the initiative anyway. We do so with the near absolute certainty that the present constitution would never be approved by Congress and with the hope that following passage the city council will immediately move to present proposed amendments to the document that can be voted on at future general elections. These amendments should be drawn up following public hearings on the matter.

In other words, we suggest you vote for the constitution not as a final document but to get a working draft on the table that can be refined between now and when we finally become the 51st state.

As for the various city posts that are up in November our suggestions are as follows:

FOR MAYOR: Marion Barry  
FOR CITY COUNCIL CHAIR: Dave Clarke  
FOR CITY COUNCIL AT-LARGE: Betty Ann Kane and  
Hilda Mason  
FOR WARD ONE CITY COUNCIL: Frank Smith  
FOR WARD THREE CITY COUNCIL: Polly Shackleton  
FOR WARD FIVE CITY COUNCIL: No recommendation  
FOR WARD SIX CITY COUNCIL: Nadine Winter  
FOR DELEGATE: No recommendation





# EFFECTS OF A 20 MEGATON BOMB ON WASHINGTON D.C.



A 20-megaton bomb is a thousand more times powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. The effects would be devastating:

1. every living thing and structure in the downtown area would be vaporized.
2. all people living within six miles (to the D.C. line) would be killed instantly by a heat wave traveling at the speed of light. Glass would melt and buildings would collapse

when hit by a supersonic shock wave and winds of 300 miles per hour.

3. 10 miles away (to the Beltway) the blast and heat wave, fueled by 180 mph winds, would cause fires that would inflict death or injury on almost every human being. At least 50% of these people would die immediately.
4. 20 miles away, half the people would be killed or injured by the blast pressure and heat. Explosions would trigger spontaneous

fires fueled by oil storage tanks, natural gas lines, gasoline and liquified natural gas tanks. The firestorms could create temperatures high enough to asphyxiate persons living in fallout shelters.

5. heavy, possibly lethal fallout would travel up to 150 miles away from the city.

SOURCE: Fredric Solomon and Mary Coleman, "If there were a nuclear war," *The Washington Star*, March 26, 1980.



## VOTE YES ON NOV. 2

**INITIATIVE 10**

**D.C. Campaign for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze** Clip and Return to: D.C. Campaign for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze, 511 11th Street N.W., 3rd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20004. (202) 628-8580. Please make checks payable to the above, and list your occupation below.

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ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CITY/STATE/ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

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☐ Add My Name to the List of Freeze Endorsers (organization affiliation if applicable)

**I SUPPORT INITIATIVE 10. I WILL:** ☐ work on Election Day ☐ poster or leaflet in my neighborhood ☐ work on the phone bank ☐ become a Freeze speaker ☐ host a small event in my home ☐ work in the D.C. Freeze Office

☐ **I WILL WORK ON THE D.C. FREEZE CAMPAIGN.** Please contact me about joining a community outreach task force.

☐ **I HAVE CONTACT WITH THESE ORGANIZATIONS:** (Church, labor, civic, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Please send me a price list/order form for D.C. Campaign for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze T-shirts, buttons, bumperstickers and literature.

Paid for by the D.C. Campaign for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze, Fritz Cohen, Treasurer. A copy of our report is filed with the Director of Campaign Finance, D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics.





## CITY TALK

### Eviction

The front doors of the old building, usually locked, were both opened against the brick facade. Two or three men in business suits stood across the street conferring with each other. They gazed up occasionally at the large space the doors had left.

Away from the crash of dishes being too quickly shoved into boxes, a very old woman wandered in robe and slippers about the third floor corridor. Her tearful, bobbing head spoke, "I've always paid the rent, even when I was in the hospital."

The marshalls stood with practiced authority in the center of the apartment which it turned out was not that of the distraught woman. They watched men move belongings from closets, walls, and floors as if they were in a race with each other or as if they didn't want to touch for long the things of someone never seen.

"Please tell me who's being evicted," I asked the marshalls trying to monitor from my voice the fury in my chest. "Who are you?" one of them asked. "I work for the neighborhood government, the Advisory Neighborhood Commission. Maybe there is something we can do." "Two people today," came the answer. "The others on Monday." "Could you please give me the names of the evictees?" While I was wondering if there existed such a word, two names were read from their documents. "KEN!" I shouted only to myself. Ken, leader of the three year struggle who had worked at so many legal and organizational tactics to prevent this apartment residence of white, blacks, Latins and Asians from being shut down.

He was, of course, already on the phone talking with the lawyer when I pounded on his door. "Ken, the marshalls say you're next." I came in, and we put the chain on the door as if this would stop eight strong movers, two U.S. marshalls armed with walkie-talkies and court-stamped papers.

Through the door came a timid knock and the voice of a neighbor. We let in a large white man of middle age who was sweating profusely. Anguish was all over him. "Where will I go? I only have \$15 to my name. Don't spread it around, but I'm on welfare," he added with his voice falling lower.

From the phone, Ken reported a lawyer was trying to delay all the evictions. I ran down the hall to the other now nearly vacant apartment which the marshalls still guarded. "Please, could you wait until the lawyers work something out?" "No, we're not authorized to wait. We have a job to do. There's a backlog of 6000 evictions in this town."

On my return to Ken's apartment, I noticed the old woman still standing in the hall. "I've been here twenty-five years," she let me know this time. "Where can I go? I'm too sick to move." "Maybe you'll feel better if you go back to your apartment for now," I responded. "No, I'll feel worse up there," she answered.

"Is someone watching Cynthia's things on the street?" Ken wanted to know. Before we knew the answer, the marshalls were at his door with their furniture removers. "Hey, could you hold it up? My lawyer is trying to get an extension on the evictions." We pleaded with the Black marshall to take the phone. He did while the movers stood in a sweat in the humid air. After a few moments of inaudible conversation, the marshall handed the phone back to Ken. The landlord's lawyer had not yet decided on the extension. They would have to proceed.

We kept being displaced from different corners

of the room as the men grabbed up everything at the same breakneck pace that had denuded the other apartment. Off the walls, out of the refrigerator, from cabinets and closets and drawers came all of Ken's possessions. Into the hall, down the stairs and onto the sidewalk went his bed, plants, food, towels—everything that had made the small apartment a home.

Everyone was in motion except the marshalls who now looked so different. Gone was the firm authority and in its place a certain sadness mixed with something else. I glanced at them once more to make sure. Yes, shame was also there.

After the phone was removed, we left the apartment for the street to stand guard over the piled up sidewalk. Since the D.C. storage facilities were full, friends with more than closet space would have to be found.

The eviction of the two leaders took place on a Friday. On Monday the landlords told the remaining tenants as well as the leaders that if they dropped their appeal which sought to block the landlords' attempt to discontinue rental use of the building, the rest of the evictions would be delayed for seven weeks. Also, tenants would receive up to \$300 in moving expenses. What was this sum, they wanted to know, compared to the hundreds of thousands they had paid out in rent over the years? They were being forced out of a property, to which they had no right even though its decades of mortgage payments could not have been met without them.

The tenants signed, but only after three hours of debate. After all, they had fought for three years. While the landlords noted economic imperatives as their reasons for removing the building from the market, they are at the same time the owners of multi-million dollar properties in downtown Washington. If the building had impoverished them so, why had they failed to rent out most of it? Why had they even neglected to take the rent increases due them over the past few years? The building empty will provide for them an even better tax break. For the tenants it turned out to be a fat heartbreak.

—Kathy Lipscomb

### DC Women

This summer, since the death of the ERA, I have noticed that a few male columnists (including Richard Cohen and Henry Allen) have dared to write their animadversions on feminism. I am encouraged to offer a few of mine.

I have now been made a fool of by three political movements: the Vietnam peace movement (North Vietnam is a murderous imperialist power), the black movement (blacks show racial prejudice towards me, and then the country as a whole laughs at "do-gooding white liberals"), and now the women's movement. I'm hurt by the women's movement, its hostility towards men, its self-righteousness that excludes men. I am bewildered. I have learned to show my feelings; when I do so with women I find that they can handle feelings no better than men. I once thought that when I feel attracted to a woman I should let her know my feelings towards her; now I find that my expression of interest is taken for a gambit to slap a woman into bed. I thought that women were supposed to like the arts; I have met few women under 50 who like to go with me to my subscription series at the National Symphony.

Besides feeling hurt and bewildered, I feel duped. In the early 70's I participated in a "men's group," and did grow and learn through it; I learned to cry and "express my feelings." I learned about the male orientation of western culture. I tried to change from masculine pronouns and avoid the troublesome indefinite pronouns, I learned about great women like Rosa Luxembourg, I became aware of male and female roles. I did my bit. Now I find that women assume that I have made no effort at all to educate myself: nothing I can do can alter my monstrous maleness. I feel angry. I did my bit, and find only the assumption of my sexism. I'm noticing a new genre of books and articles that explains how terrible men are. I find that I have become very cautious with women, sometimes defensive.

What particularly angers are the assumptions D.C. women make about men. Recently I was rehearsing a scene with an actress. She was sending

out hostile vibrations. We stopped rehearsing, went out for a cup of coffee, and started talking about the battle of the sexes. Eventually she told me that I was always out to have sex with a woman. I said I was surprised at that; I wondered how I appeared to be a marauder when I really did want to work on the scene. Later I determined that she was simply assuming that I had these carnivorous desires. I think women in D.C. read about men in *Ms.* magazine, hear things from their female friends, and form their assumptions about men *a priori*. They don't judge a man individually, but rather on their preconceived notion of him.

Sometimes I do feel sexually aroused with a woman (though I won't act out my feelings if the woman doesn't reciprocate). Sometimes I do look at women (though women, by wearing sexy outfits, must know they are encouraging men). Sometimes I do like to tell sexual jokes with buddies of mine (though these jokes don't hurt anyone). Sometimes I like to play sports in a rough, sweaty way (though I'm happy that women take dance classes). These traditional male activities have gone out of style: men are supposed to be sensitive and sincere, oh, and also caring. I get the feeling that women don't want men to be men anymore.

Women are so intent on succeeding in today's male world that are often ignorant of the great women of the past, as well as of women who have succeeded in fields to which women have had access. A successful woman lawyer I know had never

(Please turn to next page)

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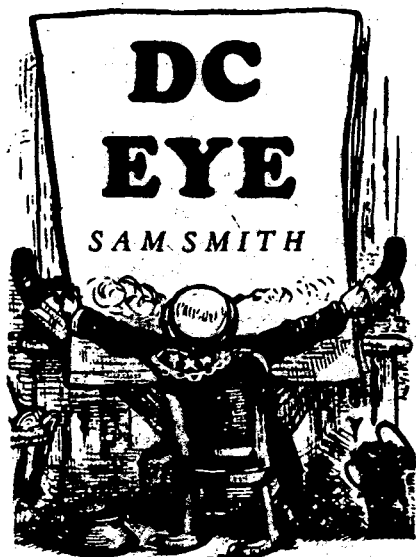
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Just as Metro loses its long-time and extremely effective PR man, Cody Pfarstiehl, the system's honeymoon with the press seems to be coming to an end. A recent story in the Washington Post, for example, reported that "Metrorail trains are deteriorating so rapidly that \$35 million in federal repair funds is needed to prevent 'daily breakdowns.'" One Metro board member, Cleatus Barnett, was quoted as saying, "There are disastrous peak-hour breakdowns that are occurring every day and affecting 75,000 to 100,000 people." The Post reported, "Metro has failed in two previous attempts to win federal money from a fund earmarked for construction and improvements, because the government considered the six-year-old Metro system 'too new.'"

Perhaps even more noteworthy is the fact the the Washingtonian, long a Metro sycophant, ran a cartoon recently showing a man watching a TV broadcast which was reporting, "... added to the six o'clock news's list of people who have had it with the Metro are: Alice Planten, George Albertson, Wesley E. Moore. ..." A few years ago no one at the Washingtonian would have thought that was funny.

Supporters of the save-the-Rhodes Tavern movement were out in force on election day collecting petitions for a November initiative that urges preservation of the tavern at its present site. Most of the politicians in both parties have come out in favor of the initiative and Walter Fauntroy and Rep. Stewart McKinney have introduced a similar resolution in the House which now has 75 co-sponsors. (Info: 223-4254).

Those who were so successful in getting the mandatory sentencing initiative passed might now wish to expend some effort figuring out where to put the sentencees. Less than two weeks after the primary election, DC corrections officials came before US District Court William Bryant to ask permission to double-up prisoners at the DC jail. The jail now has some 700 prisoners being housed in such places as recreation areas, dayrooms and gymnasiums. The jail is fifty percent over capacity.

This is no light matter and few know it as well as Judge Bryant who has been involved in trying to improve conditions in the DC jails for over a decade. In fact, Bryant came into the

case last month because under the terms of a 1971 decision, DC officials must get his approval before making substantial changes in the way inmates are housed.

This decision, based on copious evidence of overcrowding and unhealthy conditions at the old DC Jail, was preceded by a disturbance in which DC Corrections chief Delbert Jackson was held hostage by irate prisoners. It was one of the tenser crises of recent DC history but it appears to have been largely forgotten. In 1976, DC opened its new jail which was supposedly meant to ease the harsh DC prison situation. Now eight years later we are headed backwards again at a rapid rate. The other day, Judge Bryant toured the jail and said afterwards, "You've got a powder keg over there, it's frightening."

You have been warned.

§

The deadline for individuals and community groups which want to apply for grants of up to \$2000 for energy education activities has been extended to October 29. Call Sharon Cooke, 727-1830, at the DC Energy Office for information.

§

PLEASE

TELL US WHEN

YOU MOVE

## City talk cont'd

heard of Rosa Luxembourg, and only had a vague notion of who Harriett Tubman was. How many New Women know the achievements of Queens Victoria and Elizabeth, both of whom changed the history of the world? Women today stop with Indira Ghandi and Golda Meir. The only women writers of the past that are widely known are Colette and Anais Nin. How many women in D.C. have read Edna St. Vincent Millay, or Charlotte Bronte, or Edith Wharton? These three soar above Anais Nin. How many have read the brilliant work of Hannah Arendt? In visual art, how many women know about Kaethe Kollwitz and Mary Cassatt and Louise Nevelson? How many know about the great 19th century actress, Eleanora Dusa? In the performing arts, how many have listened to the piano of Elsa Davidovich or Alicia de la Rocha? Or to the stunning voices of Kirstin Flagstaff and Birgit Nilsson? Women in D.C. throw the baby out with the bathwater.

For the sake of argument let's divide men into two groups, the Schmucks and the Decent Guys. The Schmucks think that their purpose is to have sex with as many women as possible. The Decent Guys try hard to have an enlightened attitude towards women, go to art galleries sometimes, don't drink a lot, take part in cooking and child-rearing, don't intend to have intercourse with a woman on the second date, try to eat spinach salad—and also try sometimes to meet their sexual needs. Because of the strident attacks of feminists, a lot of Decent Guys have withdrawn: I and friends of mine now make little effort to find a woman to be close with; we see friends on weekends, work long hours, pursue interests. The men who are left to seek out women are the Schmucks. They nicely fit the stereotype of the Chauvinist. So the New Women meet all the Schmucks, and can say to each other, "Let me tell you about this rude, chauvinist man I met last night." The Decent Guys go to the El Greco exhibit or a basketball game; the New Women don't see them. Feminists have created a self-fulfilling prophecy.

—Ross Beatty

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UDC president Benjamin Alexander brings up the interesting point that the cost of construction over thirty years of a downtown campus is \$173 million. That sounds like a lot until you realize that the cost of continuing to lease space downtown will cost UDC \$249 million over the next thirty years.

§

School board member Wanda Washburn reports that, according to the police, a form of tattoo (about the size of a postage stamp and often with a picture of King Tut) called "Blue Star" is a new way of selling acid. This tattoo is very potent and can affect a child even through just handling.

§

With sullen silence at the Post and clanging bells at the Washington Times, Diana McCellan has switched papers. Diana is the probably the first person the Rev. Moon has actually saved. At the Post she was dying a slow death as her column appeared more and more the work of a committee consisting of Howard Simons and the senior partners of Williams & Connolly.

She kicked off her born-again career with a column about a story the CP killed -- namely a Style feature on the truly pompous of Washington. Among the prospective honorees: George Will, Rowley Evans and Carl Rowan. And, of course, Hugh Sidey. Ear suggests that Sidey, getting wind of the story, raised a furor that helped to kill the piece.

Which is kind of funny, because the Post, just a few days before, had chastised the Times for killing a critical review of "Inchon" -- the Moonie-backed movie. In fact, according to the NY-Type Times, the Post knew that the W-Type Times was planning to run a mostly critical NYT review of the movie, but neglected to mention that small fact in its expose.

§

Having Dave Clarke as chair won't be the only change at the city council. Dave brings to the chair's office a highly competent staff and is expected to change around a

number of the committee chairs -- probably based on seniority rather than on Arrington Dixon's mystical and whimsical method of picking committee heads.

§

Free Men has started holding monthly meetings on issues of male identity and sexism's impact on men. On November 10, the topic is "Can Men and Women Be Friends?"

Promised is group interaction, role-playing and discussion with men's counsellor David Waldman and psychodramatist Dr. Margo Silberstein. \$6 donation at 730 pm at Immaculate Conception Academy, 2408 K NW. .... Then on December 7, psychotherapist George Woolley and Elliot Diamond, founder of the area's Fathers United group, will discuss surviving separation and divorce. Same time, same donation, same place. Info: 543-2332.

§

One question that people concerned about the BEFUs (Board of Elections Foul Ups -- if we have to keep talking about it we can at least keep it short) might wish to consider would be the effect of shortening the time one can remain registered without voting. Currently you have to vote every four years. Changing to the law to make it every two years might keep the dead-wood problem down.

§

DC Common Cause is considering a lawsuit over the recent BEFUs and is requesting any citizens who witnessed or experienced problems at the polls to get in contact with them at PO Box 19250, DC 20036 (833-1200)

§

The Post's editors, scratching around for reasons to support Sterling Tucker for council chair, came up with the remarkable thesis that Tucker had mediated the dispute over the Bowen Y. Maybe the Post and some at city hall are happy with the proposed solution, but it looks like Shaw still doesn't like having the Y grabbed from it and Ward Four is less than sanguine over having open space turned over for a new Y in their area.

§

The proposed plan for downtown is completely traditional by DC standards in that it considers new ideas more dangerous than double-parking. Before you buy the downtown committee's (and Mayor Barry's) assumption that the economic future of DC is as a daytime warehouse for suburbanites and a nighttime warehouse for tourists, you might want to consider Lowell, Massachusetts -- a place that really needed "revitalization." Lowell went the high technology route as part of a state-wide post-industrial renaissance that has made Massachusetts, in the words of one economics professor, "the Japan of the United States." For example, Wang Labs moved into Lowell in 1978 and today has more employees in the city than did any of the old textile mills. .... Meanwhile, in Atlanta, Ga., Mayor Andy Young is talking about making his city the trading middleman for the Third World, something DC is in an excellent situation to do as well.

One of the many things for which I forgave Marion Barry as I punched a little hole next to his name last month was the obnoxious, excessive, and arbitrary parking enforcement program. I read in the Post, however, that others have not been so forgiving and the rate of assault on the Rush Hour Rangers is going up. The reaction of the city government, naturally, is to figure out ways to protect the parking cops against such outrages, such as making all assaults a felony, or providing the ticket-writers with chemical sprays so they can mace irate drivers. At some point, however, the mayor and his aides might consider the underlying cause for all this anger, namely a program that even people who resist slugging ticket-writers still hate.

§

Thirteen years ago, David Schwartz of Silver Spring began collecting air sickness bags on planes. After he had rounded up 133 of them of different types he presented them to the Air and Space Museum which mumbles something about their "historical or technological significance." The bags are, by the way, unused.

§

Mayor Barry's critics, including this journal, may have carped at his annual financial report last year, but the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada thought it was so good that it gave the city its highest form of recognition in the area of governmental financial reporting. To earn this recognition, a city has to prepare a report that is "efficiently organized, employs certain standardized terminology and formatting conventions, minimizes ambiguities and potentials for misleading inference, enhances understanding of current accounting theory and generally demonstrates a constructive spirit of full disclosure."

§

Chuck Stone, whose column appears regularly on these pages and who is senior editor of the Philadelphia Daily News, has been named a fellow at Harvard's Institute of Politics at the John F. Kennedy School of Government for the fall term. Chuck will conduct a seminar on pressure groups, prestige and the press and promises to keep up his column as well. .... Meanwhile, the Gazette's self-appointed Inspector-General and long-time friend and adviser to this journal, Bryce Nelson, has left the LA Times for the New York Times, where he will write on the behavioral sciences. Bryce has functioned on behalf of the Gazette in a manner not unlike the person who, unbidden, goes out on Saturday morning and trims and tidies up the vest-pocket park in his neighborhood. He promises to continue this valued service.

§

Business was so bad at Ridgewell's this summer that they got all 4500 pieces of silver shined up and repainted 6000 chairs. .... Hip jargon for vendors who sell carpets and baggage: "carpetbaggers."

§

Charles Lefkoff, who describes himself as a financial mathematician, has started a one-man campaign to

find someone in the city government who will enforce the new law that prohibits creditors from charging a penalty for early payoffs of automobile loans. The Office of Consumer Protection told him they didn't have enough money to find out whether banks and other lending institutions were obeying the law and got a similar run-around elsewhere.

The Department of Transportation has asked the Zoning Commission for changes in the zoning regulation affecting many aspects of parking and loading. There will be a hearing before the commission on Nov. 8. Full text of the changes can be found in the September 17 DC Register.

§

The whole issue of how financial institutions handle foreclosures in DC comes up before a city council hearing on October 25. The hearing, chaired by councilmember John Wilson, will look into such questions as whether foreclosures should be supervised by the courts, whether acceleration in payments (i.e. requiring full mortgage paid off rather than just the amount delinquent) should be limited to set circumstances and whether there should be a minimum amount of time that payments on a mortgage or deed of trust must be delinquent before foreclosure procedures can be instituted.

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The Gazette welcomes articles, letters and photos as well as short stories and poems, but cannot, unfortunately, afford to pay for them. All submissions should be made with a stamped self-addressed envelope if you wish material returned.

Deadline for editorial and advertising matter: 15th of the month.

EDITOR: Sam Smith  
CONTRIBUTING CORRESPONDENTS: Chuck Stone, Eric Green, Bob Alperin, Josiah X. Swampoodle, Jon Rowe, Charles McDowell  
CARTOONIST: John Wiebenson

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# THE PRESS

## Bob Alperin

Over the summer the *Washington Post* gave increased front page attention to DC. But if quantity and placement were up, imagination and depth had yet to be established. As I heard those Sterling Tucker ads comparing his toughness on crime with the Dixon-Clarke softie stand, I wondered if the *Post* would match the *Boston Globe's* performance when the crime issue arose in the King-Dukakis gubernatorial primary. It charted crime statistics under both men's governorships, then thoroughly analyzed the figures and the arguments.

About 30% of a *Post* page one (plus two other pages) told of the school dilemma (public-private move) of young professionals who moved into near downtown without children but now had them. The story never said if all the "pioneers" were white as the photos implied, or what test scores the neighborhood schools had. It briefly compared citywide results with those in Montgomery County, Md.

The story could leave you thinking the dilemma was exclusive to those people and that part of town, rather than one not bound by race or place. In many urban areas problems in the public schools have sent many blacks to Catholic schools.

The *Post* spends much time, space, and money on series such as the recent one about the brain, yet ignores easily available wire service news of science and medicine. Three recent examples: a study suggesting many with high blood pressure would benefit from more dietary calcium (UPI, *Globe*); a report that a nasal spray with synthetic interferon prevents colds and blocks the growth of cold viruses (AP, *Philadelphia Inquirer*); and a clinical use of cough syrup with guaifenesin that could benefit 20% of the women with fertility problems. The syrup thins mucus in the cervix and dilutes chemicals which destroy sperm (AP, *Miami Herald*).

The *Post* ombudsman rapped reporter Lou Cannon for his story and the headline "Reagan Calls Case Closed on Haig Departure," and was unhappy no correction was made. In reference to Labor Secretary Donovan, Reagan said "you bet" when asked if the case was closed. He refused to answer questions on Haig saying it wouldn't "benefit the people" to know more about it. The ombudsman felt Cannon confused the two stories, yet the offending story accurately indicates what Reagan did.

AP and the *Post* covered Haig's first post-resignation speech. AP (*Philadelphia Inquirer*) focused on Haig's four major themes, noting at the end his humor. The *Post* gave examples of his "self-deprecating" jokes and touched on but one of the four points. The *Post's* focus: he didn't discuss his resignation.

The *Miami Herald* and the *Post* used the same AP story of a navy report blaming pilot error for a fatal 1981 crash on the Nimitz. The *Post* ignored the dead pilot's family's statement which revealed that the plane was dumped overboard less than 18 hours after the crash, rather than being saved for thorough analysis. They wondered how aircraft failure could be ruled out as a possible cause.

The *Post* had page one coverage when the Senate debated and passed an anti-Cuba resolution, but you needed the *Miami Herald* to learn that several Cuban exile organizations believed the resolution gave them immunity from prosecution under the Neutrality Act. (It bans attacks from the US against other nations.) The Justice Department denied that. Later the *Herald* said federal authorities claimed a breakthrough in the investigation of the leadership and finances of Omega 77, an exile group which has taken responsibility for bombings and assassinations around the world.

A New York State Crime Committee investigator testified that a Washington call boy ring sold infor-

mation about clients to Soviet, British, and Israeli intelligence agents (CBS, AP). ABC added West Germany. The *Post*, in both its initial account and the follow-up, named only the Soviets.

The *Post's* extensive tax bill coverage missed some gems. The *Boston Globe* found the law has no way to compensate those who have too much interest or dividends withheld, but allows the withholding institutions to recoup administrative costs by earning interest before giving the feds the funds.

A paper at the American Psychological Association's convention in Washington reported a new IQ test said to be fairer to minorities and able to identify a child's strengths as well as weaknesses. Another paper found PLO leader Yasser Arafat "flexible, open and nondogmatic in his thinking." It was based on two lengthy informal talks Harvard's Herbert Kelman had with Arafat in a spirit of mutual exploration of each other's ideas.

The *Post* ignored both papers. They were respectively in the *Inquirer* (AP) and *Globe*.

According to a GAO study reported in the *Herald* and *Inquirer*, US aid to Israel since 1974 has been \$22.5 billion rather than \$14.1 billion. Aid through not widely-known programs, mechanisms that don't require full public reporting, and substantial but quietly forgiven loans explain the discrepancy in figures. The GAO study continues.

(The same two papers covered a press conference at which an Israeli flyer discussed bombing practices in detail, seeking to refute charges that attacks were indiscriminate.)

While ignoring the four stories above which broke on the same day, the *Post* ran a full page, undated feature story on the US envoy to China.

The *Herald* and *Inquirer* provided a detailed list of the type of weapons the US supplied Israel during the fighting while it was publicly urging Israel to stop. Pentagon and State sources said the list included tanks, howitzers (and ammo) of the type used against Beirut, aircraft munitions, antitank missiles, and armored personnel carriers. Other sources said replacements for the busy F-16s' tires were sent on an expedited basis.

A page one *Post* piece on the dangers that resurgent militias pose to peace in Lebanon ignored the Christian forces. A previous day's *Herald* story included them, and gave more details on the smaller militia, PLO factions, and types of weapons most militia have.

Buried in the *Post* was the comment that what security there was in West Beirut since 1976 came from the PLO and Syrians who mediated intra-militia disputes and stopped their gunfights.

(While these are examples of some problems with *Post* Middle East coverage, they ought to be viewed in the context of an often strong performance.)

When B'nai B'rith (the largest US Jewish service organization) found Reagan's Middle East initiative "worthy of consideration" the *Post* put it on page one. The almost 40" article ignored both Arab-American views and those of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations. The latter, representing a consensus position, had some strong criticism for Reagan: the US may have compromised its mediator role by making a specific proposal prior to negotiation, and it violated the Camp David process, an important part of which is to force Arab states to talk to Israel, even if only to argue. (The Baltimore *Sun* briefly noted the views of two American Arab groups as well as those of the Conference, but the details of the Conference only became clear on McNeil-Lehrer.)

Abe Pollin's threat to move, merge, or disband his hockey team generated coverage in the *Post's* sports, business, news, and editorial pages. While editorials called for support of the Capitals' team with ticket purchases and a temporary tax break, sports columnist Ken Denlinger's vitriolic inaccuracy generated two op-ed replies. Two business section articles arguing against the tax deal seemed not to realize how often business location decisions are related to state or local tax or labor laws. This is an enormous (if media-ignored) power for the private sector. (Most present-day sports magnates unlike Pollin, persuade governments to build their stadia.)

When the Prince Georges' Council voted 10-1

for the tax bill, the *Post* made it front page news. The 39" story never mentioned Peter O'Malley, an influential figure in PG county politics, who is currently the Caps' legal counsel and alternate governor (he represents the team at League meetings), and who was the team's president.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer's* excellent Sunday "Focus" section examined "Armenian vengeance" against Turkey. The authors cited declassified State Department material and interviewed a lawyer who defends Armenians accused of terrorist acts in France. He predicts more activity in the US since it has "more clout" with Turkey than the French. (Some time ago the *Post* did a story on the claims and denials regarding the genocide of 1.5 million Armenians between around 1850 and 1922.)

The *Herald*, unlike the *Post*, printed the text of Sec. Watt's controversial letter to the Israeli ambassador relating the concern of American Jews for Israel to their support of his energy policies.

US media gave little attention to PLO-Lebanese relations when they could have been observed. A similar situation is being ignored in remote Pakistan so an *Inquirer* report on a dispute over a well and the ensuing Afghan refugee attack on unarmed Pakistani villagers was most welcome. They took money and belongings and burned ten homes with kerosene supplied by the UN for cooking. When Pakistan asked the Afghans to move to new camps away from the village, they refused. Supplies were cut without effect. Refugee status was cancelled. (At this writing, later developments are unknown to me.) Since over 300,000 refugees were put into an area already short of drinking water, international observers doubt such incidents will be isolated.

*Post* ads extol its sports section's virtues. Their handling of two major stories jams the message. Rickey Henderson's base-stealing record was an expected event. The *Post* used UPI copy. Deep into it you learned how often he tried to steal and how often he was out. The Scoreboard page listed past records. The *Globe* examined his success at each base. The *Herald* compared the top five all-time performances by percentage. Henderson's .750 trailed his own 1980 pace and Maury Wills' .889.

When the Washington hockey team made a surprise trade, one of the all-time NHL big ones, the *Post* failed to provide basic information such as height, weight, and performance records for all the players. A similarly-deficient roster was printed.

• *Post*: "Information Act Injures Security." *Inquirer*: "CIA Director: Abolish Freedom of Information." After 4", *Post* readers learned Casey wanted to "get rid" of the act. Both papers used the UPI account.

• The *Globe* and *Post* used wire service reports of Japanese anger that the US would conduct a nuclear test on the eve of the Hiroshima anniversary. The *Post* ignored the Energy Department's explanation: they didn't consider "national holidays, the Fourth of July, Pearl Harbor or anything else."

• The *Post* gave lavish space to Mexico's financial plight yet missed US Treasury Undersecretary Sprinkel's comment that he opposed Mexico's bank nationalization and that unless it were reversed they might not receive a \$4.4 bn. International Monetary Fund relief package. (Other material from his press conference was used.) The *Sun* picked up the *Chicago Tribune's* report of his comments and an extensive analysis of the possibilities in the situation.

• South African attacks into Angola in operations against SWAPO go far deeper than Israel's push to Beirut but receive little media attention.

• At times the *Post* gave major coverage to the possibility of a split in South Africa's ruling Nationalist Party. When the most famed foe of change, Andries Treurnicht ("Dr. No"), resigned from the cabinet it was a 2" item: "2 Botha foes resign."

• When Mike Hoare, who led the failed mercenary coup on the Seychelles, said at his trial that South Africa had advance knowledge of it, the *Post* played it on Page A1. His claim the CIA had advance knowledge was an A23 brief.

Gerard Moreau's name didn't appear in either *Post* story. The *Rand Daily Mail* (Johannesburg) noted that after Hoare's first bid for government support was rebuffed, it was Moreau who sug-



gested the later contacts which led to arms assistance. (He was a confidant of former Seychelles President Rene.)

The brief *Post* account of the CIA-related testimony reversed things, saying Hoare tried to interest the US in the Seychelles' strategic value. His words: "The interest of America stemmed from the strategic value of the Seychelles." Untold to *Post* readers, Hoare indicated telling his men that if they won the US and Kenya would recognize the new government. How did he know? Moreau "who dealt with the CIA in Pretoria" told him.

• The *Post* did 3" on South Africa's five hour detention of 40 journalists to prevent coverage of a memorial service on the anniversary of the "bloody Soweto riots." The *New York Times* made its main focus a battle between hundreds of police and youths outside the church, referred to the Soweto "student uprising," noted the journalists' predicament, and gave an account of what the black leaders said inside the church.

\* \* \*

A continuing *Post* triumph: coverage of US sanctions against companies supplying the building of the Soviet pipeline. They've dug up internal US government studies questioning the policy, and discussed its effects on the European economies, the Western Alliance, the companies, and the pipeline itself.

\* \* \*

• In August the *Post* ignored at least five wire service stories on new violence in Northern Ireland.

• A 3½" story on Nepal's legislature asking the premier to quit, had no follow-up.

• After all its concern for the absence of democracy in Argentina, the *Post* used less than 1½" to tell us that that country had ended its ban on political parties.

• The *Globe* had a big story, the *Post* none, when the Pope wrote the Salvadorean clergy that the conflict there was between those considering armed struggle necessary to create a new social order and those who used national security principles "to legitimize brutal repression."

• A new MIT study saying land reform had ended in El Salvador rated three *Post* sentences.

\* \* \*

Edan Pastora, a Sandanista hero now in exile and opposition, dissolved his political-military organization because he believed the US was giving full support to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force and was trying to force him to work with them. (Most of the NDF fighters are former Somoza guardsmen.)

The *Herald* gave an extended account of Pastora's reasoning as well as providing related interviews. Six days later the *Post* had a good survey of anti-Sandanista politics. Far into the story was the news of Pastora's action. The *Post* often introduces missed news into later stories.

\* \* \*

"Terrorists Seize . . ." the *Post* said when Polish exiles captured Poland's Swiss embassy and threatened to blow everyone up. By the next day they were "Embassy Captors." The first headline was based on a UPI story. Once the *Post*'s Bradley Graham arrived there were no more terrorists. Far in his copy the word appeared, attributed to Swiss or US officials.

Is the use of "terrorism" determined by who does it, or what is done? If a breakaway PLO group should seize an embassy would they be "captors" or "terrorists"?

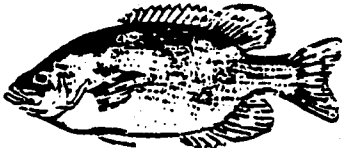
\* \* \*

A lengthy *Style* section interview with Liberian leader Samuel Doe focused almost exclusively on the violence two years ago when the previous government was overthrown. Earlier a brief *Post* note heralded his visit: Doe "who overthrew the . . . government and executed its leaders two years ago" was coming.

A previous interview with Jonas Savimbi, the South African-backed Angolan rebel, treated all his views as fact.

\* \* \*

# THE REGION



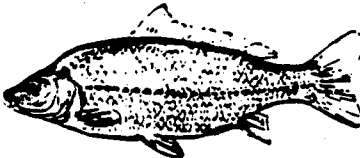
Rock Bass



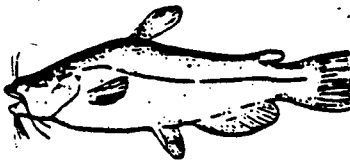
Smallmouth Bass



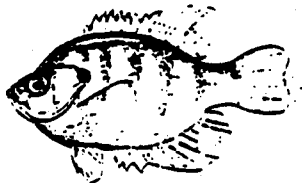
Bluegill



Carp



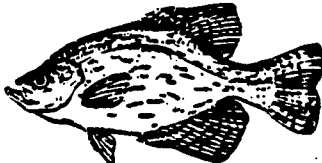
Brown Bullhead



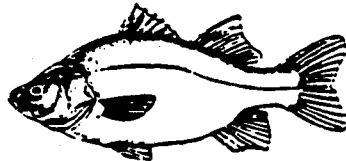
Banded Sunfish



Channel Catfish



Black Crappie



White Perch



American Eel



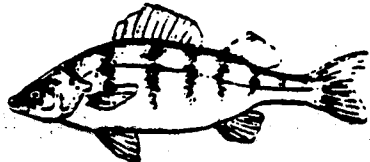
White Crappie



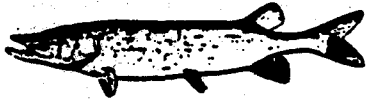
White Sucker



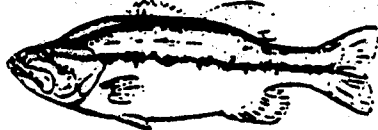
Pumpkinseed



Yellow Perch



Chain Pickerel



Largemouth Bass

## Time to Go Fishing

Shown above are some of the fish that actually inhabit the Potomac River. Contrary to popular opinion, says the Washington Waterfront Action Committee, it's fine to fish in the Potomac and the group has begun a campaign to boost the avocation. In a report prepared by the WWAC's fishing committee, it is argued that "the foundation for a successful urban fishing program already exists. Approximately 90 percent of the shoreline is in public ownership and public access to the water is fairly available. Also, the river has an abundance and wide variety of sport fish species. There are excellent spawning runs of shad and herring in the spring and an 'untouched' recreational eel fishery. Even the sturgeon has returned, an excellent harbinger of improved water quality."

Fishing licenses are not required in the tidal segment of the Potomac or other DC waters. With the exception of a few regulations there are no size

or limit impositions or restrictions on methods of fishing. Public information, however, including maps on how, when and where to fish, are extremely limited or nonexistent. There are no bait and tackle shops in the heart of the metropolitan area and inadequate stocking, habitat improvement (such as artificial reefs and dredging) and access to the river. The WWAC has come up with a plan to deal with these and other problems and is looking for people who would like to help. Write Paul Leach, National Marine Fisheries Service, DC 20235 or call him at 634-4367.

§

The Potomac River Fisheries Commission has refused to abolish a rule allowing recreational crabbers to fish one crab pot without paying a \$50 commercial waterman's fee. The change had been recommended because of reports that some unlicensed crabbers fished more than one pot, or stole from the pots of commercial crabbers.

§  
Jellyfish swarmed the bay this year in the greatest numbers in over a decade. The jellyfish population hasn't been as high in the Chesapeake and the Potomac since 1969, when the chances of a swimmer being stung were nearly 100 percent. Long hot, dry spells allow the jellyfish to move closer to shore when the bay's salinity rises. Incidentally, the recommended relief for jellyfish sting is meat tenderizer containing papain, which breaks down the proteins in the creature's toxins — or a mild mixture of ammonia and water.

§  
The Environmental Action Foundation has released a guide to more than 40 recycling outlets in the DC metropolitan area. The guide identifies locations, contacts, telephone numbers, materials accepted and hours of operation.

"Citizen interest in recycling is currently surging in our area," said Lois Florence, of the DC-based national environmental organization. She explained that although market demands for recycled materials are currently down because of the economy, there are still places that will accept materials for recycling and a few that will pay citizens for them.

Numerous items can be recycled including: newspapers, office paper, computer printout, magazines, glass, aluminum, tin cans, steel beverage cans, plastic 2-liter soda bottles and used motor oil. Few operations will pick up materials but some municipalities will take newspapers left at the curb by residents. Prices paid vary between centers and according to the material being recycled.

In its semi-annual survey, Environmental Action Foundation noted that, in addition to recycling centers, all Safeway stores purchase aluminum beverage cans from customers, some Giant Food stores provide bins for collection of newspapers and the Reynolds Aluminum Company sponsors trucks at various shopping centers and other locations to purchase aluminum. Numerous service stations throughout the area accept used motor oil from citizens.

"Back in the late sixties people were recycling conscientiously. Towards the end of the seventies, participation tapered off quite a bit. Now, however, people are again recognizing the importance of recycling their reusables," said Florence.

Individual citizens, church groups, schools and other interested organizations can call Environmental Action Foundation at 296-7570 to purchase the \$1.00 guide or to find out the recycling locations nearest to them.

\* \* \*  
A new COG report shows that the number of new residential units authorized for construction in the area dropped to its second lowest level since 1970 with only 14,078 residential units authorized by local jurisdictions in 1981—a decline of 28.6 percent from the 19,710 residential units permitted in 1980.

COG's analysis also showed that:

- 81 percent of the residential units authorized for construction were single-family units, reflecting a continuing trend towards increased construction of single-family units;
- Permits were issued for 11,466 new single-family residences, 24.6 percent fewer than in 1980;
- 2,612 multi-family units were authorized for construction, 41.9 percent fewer than in 1980, the lowest level of building permit activity for this housing sector since 1975;
- The majority of the multi-family units authorized will be sold as condominiums;
- Over the past two years, no permits have been issued for rental apartments without federal assistance;
- Since 1970 there has been a trend toward the construction of a greater percentage of sales housing a declining proportion of housing intended for rent; and
- All but three local jurisdictions (Arlington, Loudoun and Prince George's Counties) experienced a decline in building permit activity between 1980 and 1981.

Copies of the COG report, "Summary of 1981

Residential Building Permit Authorizations for the Washington Metropolitan Area," are available at \$7 each from COG's Metropolitan Information Center, 1875 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 200. Call 223-6800, ext. 230.

\* \* \*  
The Chesapeake Bay monster, known affectionately as "Chessie," has reared its bizarre, "football shaped" head once again. Accounts of a "creature" in the bay go back as far as the 1930's, and in the Potomac estuary as recently as 1980. But this time, it stayed around long enough to become a subject of a short videotape shot by Robert Frew from his home on Kent Island. Frew and his wife shot the tape in daylight and under very calm conditions. They described it as dark, about 30-feet long and 10 inches in diameter, with a head shaped like a rounded football.

As could be expected from this sort of thing, scientific opinion on the film is sharply divided. Researchers from the Enigma Project, a Baltimore, Md., group, had a copy of the tape computer-enhanced and analyzed. They concluded that the tape had not been altered by any sort of special effects, and that whatever the approximately 30-foot-long image was, it was alive. An invertebrate zoologist from the Smithsonian Institution will assemble a panel of experts to look at the film in the near future. Other authorities remain skeptical. A photographer with the National Geographic Society called the film "amateurish," and said that the film looked like "four kids swimming inside a plastic bag." *New Scientist*, a British weekly, recently ran a series of articles attempting to explain Chessie's Loch Ness counterpart, "Nessie." The series pointed out that many otters live on the loch, and that they have been known to swim in groups single-file, the lead otter frequently with its head above the surface to scout for the group, giving it the appearance of a large serpent.

This is perhaps one of the more logical explanations put forward for unexplained "sea monsters," at least as plausible as the story about the mutated eels that swam too close to Calvert Cliffs nuclear plant. How about four otters swimming in a plastic bag?

—Potomac Basin Reporter



Has your car been in the shop more than on the road? Have you been overcharged for a service or a product? Was the item you bought different than the seller promised?

If you need help with a consumer problem contact CONSUMER 9, a consumer clinic of George Washington University Law School. The clinic offers free mediation services and advice; if we can't help you we can tell you who can.

Call 775-8567 9:00 to 5:00 weekdays. Or write: CONSUMER 9, The George Washington University Law School, P.O. Box 57424, Washington, DC 20037.

\* \* \*  
Capcom, Inc. is a new telephone answering and message relay service for hearing-impaired, deaf, and elderly persons. It also serves as an emergency "hotline."

Capcom is located at 5010 Wisconsin Avenue.

\* \* \*  
The best place to buy liquor in the Washington area is in Montgomery County. You can expect to pay 13% less at Montgomery County stores, all of which are run by the county government, than you'd pay at the average store in the District or Prince George's County.

This is one conclusion of a report just released by *Washington Consumers' Checkbook*, based on a survey of liquor stores throughout the Washington area. *Checkbook* also found—

- For the sample of items checked, prices at Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission stores beat every one of the 55 stores surveyed in the District and all but a handful of the 55 surveyed Prince George's County stores. The Virginia ABC stores beat the average prices for District and Prince George's County stores by 10% when one takes into account sales taxes, which are included in the prices quoted in Virginia but added on top of posted prices in the District and Maryland.
- For beer, the best prices were found in supermarkets and drugstores. The chains are only allowed to sell alcoholic beverages at one store each in the District and Maryland; so they're not a big factor in those areas. But they can sell beer and wine at any of their stores in Virginia, and their prices for beer are excellent. The best prices the surveyors found anywhere in the metropolitan area for a 6-pack of Budweiser in 12-ounce cans were at Basics (\$2.59 with tax) and Memco (\$2.66 with tax) in Virginia. But the Virginia chain stores' prices for wine are not low; in fact, they average more than 10% above average wine prices in the rest of the metropolitan area.
- The lowest-price stores found in the District were Family Liquor, Central Liquor, and Washington Wine & Liquor. These stores were all about 8% lower-priced than the average for all stores in the District.
- Average prices within the District were about comparable to average prices within Prince George's County and within Columbia.

The non-profit corporation is staffed by hearing and hearing-impaired professionals and volunteers, and operates its services from 8:30-6:00 Monday-Friday, and from 9:00-1:00 Saturday and Sunday. The cost to subscribers is \$12 a year. Callers can reach Capcom at 244-9267, 244-7769, 363-8155, 363-8156, or 363-8163.

\* \* \*  
Have you wondered how to get on a talk show, how the evening news is produced, or what careers are available in broadcasting?

TV-7 talent and staff is now available to talk to your group or organization about these and many other subjects. The newly formed WJLA-TV Speakers Bureau is a group of TV-7 employees who donate their time to speak to interested groups on a wide variety of topics. Info: Speakers Bureau, P.O. Box 311, Washington, D.C. 20044.

\* \* \*  
Men's support groups are now being formed by FREE MEN, a non-profit educational organization aimed at exploring the male role in society. In these groups, men discuss relationships, sexuality, work, stress, and other key issues in their lives. They will meet once a week for eight consecutive weeks. If interested in joining one of these groups, call FREE MEN at 543-2332.

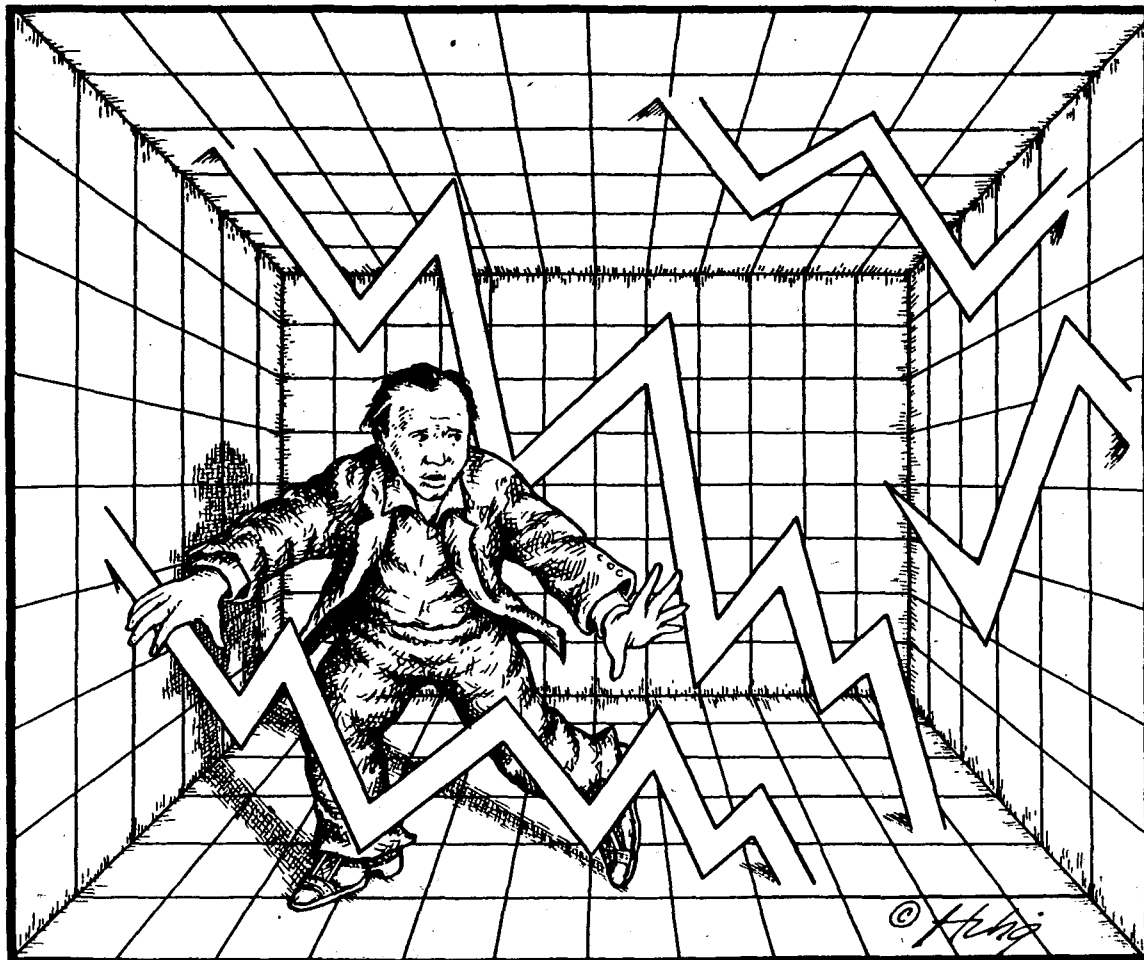
\* \* \*  
Hungry, unemployed, benefits cut off, no place to live? These are some of the problems addressed by The Samaritan Volunteer Ministry of the church of St. Stephen and the Incarnation at 16th and Newton Streets, NW. Services include legal and medical referrals, employment counseling, and help with the search for housing. The ministry also distributes food to those in crisis, and meals for senior citizens, weekdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Emergency meals are served on Saturday and Sunday at 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Volunteers are needed to give their time on weekdays and weekends as well. Info: 265-0142.



# Weather Report

October 1982



## VOLUNTARY ECONOMICS

Jonathan Rowe

Jim Howe has done something that could turn conventional economic thinking on its head. At least it should.

The President of the First National Bank of David City, Nebraska, decided to loan out a large block of credit to people in his community at 11% interest, even though prevailing rates were close to double that. The credit had to be used for purchases from local merchants.

Mr. Howe didn't wait for a balanced federal budget, or for the Federal Reserve Board to allow more money to circulate, or for the third year of the President's tax cuts to click in. He didn't wait for an economic "upturn," or for Congress to send the proper "signals" to Wall Street and "instill confidence" in investors.

He didn't wait for any of the things the learned economic doctors said he was supposed to wait for. He just went out and did it.

Why? Because he thought it was the right thing to do. "In the long run it's more important to us to have a viable community than it is for us to have this income," Mr. Howe said.

Guess what happened. Business at the local Ford dealership soared 60%. Merchants throughout the community benefitted.

Mr. Reagan's "supply side" economics may be floundering. Jim Howe's brand of voluntary economics is alive and full of promise.

Under conventional economic thinking, what happened in David City just wasn't supposed to happen. Economics is nothing but individual motivation writ large, and the prevailing schools assume that individuals—you and me and everybody—are

relentless little engines of self-seeking. They assume that everywhere and always, we act in our "rational self-interest," which to the conventional economists means getting the most and giving the least.

For all the passionate feuding between the "supply siders" and the Keynesians, for example, their differences are really just sectarian squabbles within the orthodox economic church. Both take me-seeking as the given. Both exclude the possibility of we-seeking, of voluntary moderation and caring and sharing, in the economic realm.

In this view, economic policy must work from the outside in. Government must manipulate external circumstance in a way that—the economists hope—will activate or channel self-seeking to good result. What passes for economic debate in our country is not over this fundamental premise, but over the policy consequences to which it leads.

Today's conservatives, for example, generally believe that greed is not only a fundamental law of nature, but the fundamental engine of good as well. Not only do they romanticize greed, they also seek to use the powers of government to indulge and protect it through tax "incentives," manipulations of the money supply, the deployment of our military forces, the undermining of foreign regimes uncooperative with multinational corporations and the like.

In the last century, people who sought to use government to give license and succor to self-seeking were called "liberals." By a strange twist of political nomenclature, however, the term "liberal" is now affixed to those who are more



skeptical, who think that greed, left entirely to itself, will not lead us to the heavenly city, but over the earthly cliff.

But today's liberals question only the results of greed, not its necessity. They therefore seek to channel and check it by external governmental means. They don't suggest that individuals might go a step further and render such devices obsolete by choosing to act from other motives entirely.

What we get from all this is an economic policy in which government serves as a sort of great spigot-keeper on the Potomac. It sits there, adjusting the flows of money and interest rates, taxing and spending, exemptions and "incentives," so that these, intermingling with individual self-seeking, will produce economic well-being.

Liberals and conservatives might turn different valves in different directions. But both believe that we amoeba won't respond correctly unless the water mix is just right.

Both wrap themselves in the mantle of morality. In reality, both tend to write real moral choice out of the economic script. For liberals, morality is generally collective. It means welfare programs and regulatory agencies. The gap between the personal life choices of many liberals, and their social preachments, is not entirely a figment of Richard Viguerie's imagination.

For most conservative economists, the best economic morality is none at all. The greed impulse is the noble savage. We must leave it alone, in others and in ourselves. Something they call the "marketplace" will make everything turn out just swell.

But this term, the "marketplace," is just another way of describing what you and I and everyone else

decides to do. It's the sum total of our individual choices, conscious or unconscious. Thus, to say that "I will let the marketplace decide" is the same thing as saying "I do not want to accept responsibility for the way my decisions will affect others."

Conservative economists tend to use this concept of "marketplace" as a conceptual phantom to which they pass the buck for individual moral choices in the economic realm. The buck-passing capital of the Western world, moreover, is probably the editorial column of the Wall Street Journal.

Not long ago, for example, a number of people decided to boycott the products of the Nestle Company, which was marketing infant formulas in a way that contributed to thousands of infant deaths in developing nations. The Journal chastised these "do-gooders" (as opposed to what—"do badders"? ) on the grounds that to inject such moral factors into the "market place" was . . . well, immoral.

We should stick to our knitting, the Journal admonished us, shop only to get the most for the least, and leave it all to the "marketplace" to decide.

It would be possible, of course, to see "free market" as the occasion for us to express the full range of our values, to do what we think is right. That's not what the Wall Street Journal *et al* have in mind, however. To them, the only permissible value is acquisition. We should do our acquisitive duty and keep our traps shut.

The Reagan administration has been talking of "voluntarism." But the voluntary well-doing of which our president speaks is strictly after hours, after the day's business—or badness—is done.

This sort of "voluntarism" means Nestle executives marketing their infant formulas in Third World countries, then giving a few dollars to medical missions there.

It means bankers driving farmers and business people into bankruptcy with high interest rates, and then contributing old clothing and canned goods to the families of these farmers and business people.

There is the "real world" of the marketplace over here. There is the mop-up operation of "voluntarism" over there. Two separate kingdoms governed by two separate laws—so-called economic law on the one hand, moral precept on the other. Never the two can meet.

Or can they?

That's where Mr. Howe and his David City bank come in. His example suggests that the kingdoms of economics and voluntarism do not have to be separate.

It suggests that we don't have to wait for the economic wizards in Washington to make things "just so" before we can act. We can act—and act well—in the economic sphere *voluntarily*, and so doing, make things a bit more "just so."

Mr. Howe is not a saint. He is a practical man of business. It is precisely that, that makes his example so suggestive.

It calls on us to give ourselves permission to ask some impermissible what-ifs.

What if all the bankers in this nation decided, as Mr. Howe did, to drop their interest rates on a portion of their loan portfolios?

What if the oil companies moderated their prices, deciding instead to forego any multibillion dollar efforts to buy up other companies this year?

What if both executives and workers demanded just a little less in compensation than their power would otherwise enable them to exact?

For one thing, inflation and high interest rates would be just about gone by morning. Not because the economists with their Keynesian and supply side medicines made it so. But because we reclaimed our innate ability to act from the inside-out—despite circumstance, not because of it—in the economic sphere. Because we tapped our potential for generosity that the learned economists have written out of the script.

Voluntary economics doesn't just apply to us as business people and workers. It applies to us as citizens and consumers as well. We don't have to wait for the EPA to prosecute polluters. We can boycott them. We don't have to wait for government to limit corporate campaign contributions. We can refuse to buy the products made by companies that try to buy Congress.

We can refuse to clutter up our lives with the junk the corporations want to sell us, and so doing, free up more of the world's resources for those who really need them.

Voluntary economics would not abolish the need for government. But it would change our notions about government and how we should use it.

Mr. Howe makes the point, for example, that a huge banking corporation like Citibank probably would never do in David City what his First National Bank did there. "Their concern for a community like ours is virtually nil," Mr. Howe said.

Thus, through government, we should seek to keep free enterprise at a scale that is small enough and local enough for voluntary economics to operate. We should seek to foster a sense of personal commitment between enterprise and community.

The orthodox economists will pooh-pooh all this as "impractical." The practicality of their own orthodox solutions is in evidence all around us.

The real question is whether we have any choice. Liberal economics is bankrupt. Reagan, while chanting free market liturgies, hauls out the apparatus of government to instill "confidence" in Wall Street and "predictability" to markets. The road to predictability leads always to Mussolini. . . or worse.

Like the earth-centered astronomy in the time of Galileo, today's me-centered economics is beset by contradictions and quandries. We can't have economic recovery without inflation. We can't curb inflation without unemployment. We can't provide for our material well-being without plundering our material capital—our land and water and air. We can't make our economy strong without a culture of consumer self-indulgence that makes us, as individuals, weak. And on and on and on.

(Please turn to next page)

## JOBS: A Casualty of Military Spending

The American people are losing jobs due to years of high military spending.

Many people are surprised by this fact. Pentagon officials and the military contractors have always claimed that military spending increases employment and helps the economy. But they were wrong. A number of studies show that spending money on the military generates fewer jobs than if the money is spent in almost any other sector of the economy.

A recent study by Employment Research Associates, *The Empty Pork Barrel: Unemployment and the Pentagon Budget*, gives a detailed estimate of the job loss due to military spending. The report shows that the 1980 military budget of \$135 billion caused the loss of 1,440,000 jobs in the United States. Each \$1 billion increase in Pentagon spending caused the loss of 10,700 jobs. The 1983 military budget of \$221 billion will cause the loss of over 2,300,000 American jobs.



Why is this? There are two reasons.

When we are being heavily taxed to pay for high military budgets, we cannot spend this money on other things. This means that we build fewer houses, buy fewer cars, and spend less on food, clothing and services than if this money were left in our pockets or allocated to other government programs.

When the federal government borrows scarce savings to finance its military budgets, less money is available for business investment. These reductions in expenditures and investment decrease the number of jobs created in the civilian economy.

Even though military programs employ millions of people, millions more lose jobs because high military budgets reduce both civilian spending and investment.

A statistical analysis showing where Americans would have spent or invested their money if it had not gone to the Pentagon was done by Professor Bruce Russett of Yale University. He found that for each one billion dollars going to the Pentagon, citizens reduced their expenditures in every major sector of the economy by the following amounts:

Expenditures Foregone by Sector of the Economy  
for Each Billion Dollars Spent on the Military

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| \$187,000,000 | on services                               |
| \$163,000,000 | on durable goods                          |
| \$128,000,000 | on state and local government consumption |
| \$114,000,000 | on residential structures                 |
| \$110,000,000 | on non-durable goods                      |
| \$92,000,000  | on non-residential structures             |
| \$71,000,000  | on federal civil purchases                |
| \$68,000,000  | on non-durable goods                      |
| \$48,000,000  | on federal civil purchases                |
| \$25,000,000  | on imports                                |

Drawing from Russett's findings, *The Empty Pork Barrel* details how reductions in civilian expenditures reduce the number of jobs available in these areas of the economy.

There are two steps to this analysis. First, the study determined how many jobs were lost in each state when the Pentagon drained \$135 billion from the taxpayers. Then, the study calculated the number of jobs generated by military personnel and military contracts in each state. Comparing these totals gives the number of jobs which each state lost or gained due to the 1980 military budget.

Seventy-eight percent of the American people live in states which lose jobs every time the military budget goes up. Every major industrial state in the country loses more jobs than it gains. The Middle Atlantic states lose 556,000 jobs. The Midwest loses 786,000 jobs. Though the South and the Southwest gain, the nationwide employment impact is a net loss of 1,440,000 jobs.

This is what happens state by state:

States in Order of Negative Employment Impact  
of the \$135 Billion Military Budget in 1980

| STATE             | NET JOBS<br>LOST | STATE           | NET JOBS<br>GAINED |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. New York       | -331,150         | 1. Maine        | +1,300             |
| 2. Illinois       | -189,750         | 2. N. Dakota    | +2,100             |
| 3. Michigan       | -162,300         | 3. Kentucky     | +2,750             |
| 4. Ohio           | -158,050         | 4. Alabama      | +4,150             |
| 5. Pennsylvania   | -136,500         | 5. New Mexico   | +4,500             |
| 6. New Jersey     | -88,350          | 6. Connecticut  | +4,650             |
| 7. Wisconsin      | -81,350          | 7. N. Carolina  | +6,050             |
| 8. Indiana        | -76,050          | 8. Utah         | +8,000             |
| 9. California     | -68,600          | 9. Virginia     | +8,600             |
| 10. Florida       | -60,500          | 10. Maryland    | +8,950             |
| 11. Minnesota     | -53,350          | 11. Oklahoma    | +10,550            |
| 12. Tennessee     | -63,800          | 12. Alaska      | +13,000            |
| 13. Massachusetts | -48,600          | 13. Washington  | +13,850            |
| 14. Iowa          | -44,050          | 14. Georgia     | +24,250            |
| 15. Oregon        | -43,950          | 15. Mississippi | +24,450            |
| 16. Louisiana     | -32,050          |                 |                    |
| 17. Nevada        | -26,050          |                 |                    |
| 18. W. Virginia   | -21,700          |                 |                    |
| 19. Arkansas      | -15,750          |                 |                    |
| 20. Missouri      | -11,550          |                 |                    |
| 21. Arizona       | -11,150          |                 |                    |
| 22. S. Carolina   | -10,500          |                 |                    |
| 23. Nebraska      | -9,450           |                 |                    |
| 24. Texas         | -9,200           |                 |                    |
| 25. Rhode Island  | -6,460           |                 |                    |
| 26. Vermont       | -5,100           |                 |                    |
| 27. Idaho         | -4,450           |                 |                    |
| 28. Montana       | -4,400           |                 |                    |
| 29. Wyoming       | -4,360           |                 |                    |
| 30. Kansas        | -3,300           |                 |                    |
| 31. Delaware      | -2,400           |                 |                    |
| 32. S. Dakota     | -2,000           |                 |                    |
| 33. Colorado      | -1,500           |                 |                    |
| 34. New Hampshire | -1,100           |                 |                    |
| 35. Hawaii        | -480             |                 |                    |

TOTAL  
JOBS LOST -1,440,000

The 1982 edition of *The Empty Pork Barrel* covers the years 1977-1978, when the military budget averaged \$104 billion. The data reported in this pamphlet is derived from 1982 figures, with adjustments made for inflation and the increased 1980 military budget. Copies of *The Empty Pork Barrel* are available for \$2.40 from Employment Research Associates, 400 S. Washington Ave., Lansing, MI 48903. Quantity prices available.



# A NUKE EXPERT'S SECOND THOUGHTS

David Armstrong

Not many nuclear experts are prepared to bite the hand that feeds them by bucking the scientific establishment's promotion of nuclear power and nuclear weapons. Dr. Michio Kaku is an exception. A Harvard graduate with a Ph.D. in nuclear physics from Berkeley, Kaku's establishment credentials are impeccable. His views on nukes, however, are decidedly irregular.

Kaku wants to bury the nuclear power industry and reduce American and Soviet stockpiles of nuclear weapons, pronto. He jets around the country saying just that—making speeches here, sponsoring petitions there, giving expert testimony in court. Over the past several years, Kaku has become one of the anti-nuclear movement's brightest lights.

Dr. Kaku alighted in my neck of the woods recently. Over lunch I asked why he is so critical of the prime applications of nuclear physics—his own field. He began talking about nuclear power.

"Nuclear power," Kaku said, "is an unfriendly, unforgiving, unnecessary technology." Unfriendly because it can kill; unforgiving because, its dangers—radioactive waste, for example—last for a long time; unnecessary because other technologies such as solar could provide energy less expensively and more safely.

"You could probably build a safe nuclear power plant," Kaku commented, "if you put it about 500 feet underground and kept it away from ground-water supplies. But why bother? If the government subsidized solar like it does nuclear, solar technology could be mass produced. Look at video games and pocket calculators. Those things weren't available 10 years ago. Now you can buy a

calculator in Times Square for five bucks—not even hot."

"When—and why—did you turn against nuclear power?" I asked.

"I was always pro-nuke," Kaku replied. "When I was a kid in the fifties, I read blueprints of things like atomic cars, in which you would literally ride on top of lead surrounding a reactor, and atomic airplanes. No one asked what would happen if an atomic car was rear-ended, or if there was an air controllers' strike and 100 planes and their reactors were left circling airports."

Michio Kaku didn't ask, either. Not then. A bright lad who built an atom smasher in his mom's garage, Kaku went off to Harvard in the early sixties. That's where the questioning began.

"On October 5, 1966," Kaku recalled, "one of my professors came into the classroom ashen-faced and visibly shaking. He told us that an accident had just occurred at the Fermi reactor outside Detroit that wasn't supposed to happen in this century. The Fermi was a breeder reactor. It could have detonated. The scientists sat on their butts for over a year. They let it cool down, then they sealed it off. They burn oil in it now, and it's a lot safer."

The Fermi accident shook Kaku's faith in nuclear technology. He began looking into the peaceful atom's checkered past.

Kaku dug up reports of serious accidents in the 1950s in England and the Soviet Union that contaminated large areas of land. "In an accident at Windscale, England, in October 1957, the uranium caught on fire," Kaku said. "It was put out by a suicide squad that shot water from fire hoses into

the plant." Parts of the cloud resulting from the accident were tracked as far away as Cairo, Egypt.

In this country, Kaku said, seven deaths have occurred in little-publicized nuclear accidents. Among them were the 1945 demise of a nuclear physicist and the deaths, in 1961, of three nuclear power plant workers in Idaho Falls, Idaho. "They slipped, and the core rods entered their groins and exited from their shoulders, pinning them to the ceiling. I saw the autopsy photographs of those men," Kaku said quietly. "They weren't pretty."

But those mishaps occurred some time ago. Has

## Voluntary cont'd. . .

The learned economists add computer models upon computer models, epicycles upon epicycles, and still it seems that we can't make things better without making things worse.

We are ready for a new economic premise, a new organizing principle. When the economic Galileo arrives, one of the things he or she will be talking about, I suspect, is voluntary economics.

This new economics will put our individual motives and actions, rather than government policies or "market forces," at the center of the economic stage. It will be inside out, not outside in. It will talk about action changing circumstance, not circumstance compelling action.

The new economists will be ourselves.

Thank you, Mr. Jim Howe, and the hundreds of thousands like you. In your small and imperfect ways, you are taking us a little closer to the mouth of the cave. The stone is starting to budge. A little light is filtering in.

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nuclear technology been perfected since then? Kaku doesn't think so. "Look at Three Mile Island," he said, "and Diablo Canyon, in California. Computer simulations showed we were 30 minutes from a meltdown at TMI. At Diablo Canyon, major parts of the reactor were installed backwards!"

"I think," Kaku concluded, "that the heads of the utility executives that run those things are screwed on backwards. I think their priorities are backwards. Putting short-term profits ahead of the health of the American people—that's backwards."

Nuclear power and nuclear weapons, according to Dr. Kaku, are two sides of the same coin.

"The U.S. has 30,000 nuclear warheads," Kaku said, "and we make three new hydrogen bombs a day. Reagan wants to add 17,000 more warheads by making five to 10 a day. Commercial reactors will produce that fuel. They turn out 500 pounds of plutonium a year"—plutonium that could be used in nuclear weapons.

Kaku stressed that he is not asking America to go unarmed into the world, but to exercise responsibility by helping to put a brake on an arms race that threatens to bury us all. In its 37 years as a nuclear power, the U.S. has done rather the opposite, according to Kaku. In World War II, he charged, the U.S. had no real military need to drop atomic bombs on Japan. "The U.S. military knew, after Midway, what the Japanese military was doing, because we broke their code." The only sticking point by August 1945 was the status of the emperor after the war.

Nevertheless, Kaku said, the U.S. dropped the atomic bomb—partly to test the new weapon in wartime, and partly to send a message to the Soviet Union. "We dropped two bombs on Japan. Hiroshima was a gun-type bomb. The Nagasaki bomb was an implosion bomb. Two bombs, two cities, two types, 200,000 killed." An American of Japanese descent, Kaku lost relatives in the A-bombing of Japan.

"After the war," Kaku continued, "the U.S. rattled the atomic saber." In 1949, the U.S. did a classified study called Dropshot detailing just how to knock out the Soviet Union with an atomic attack. It was released in 1971 through the Freedom of Information Act. Why didn't the Pentagon put Dropshot into play? Kaku doesn't think it was

moral scruples. "They didn't have enough bombs. It took about a month to make a bomb then. In 1949, nuclear war would have taken months. By then, the Soviet Union could have moved into Europe."

In the early 1960s, Americans heard much about a "missile gap" in which the U.S. supposedly trailed the Soviets. That gap never existed. Today, Americans are told that the Soviets have achieved parity with the U.S. in nuclear weaponry. That, too, is a lie, Kaku said. There are five main categories of nuclear weaponry, "and the U.S. leads in every single category except one."

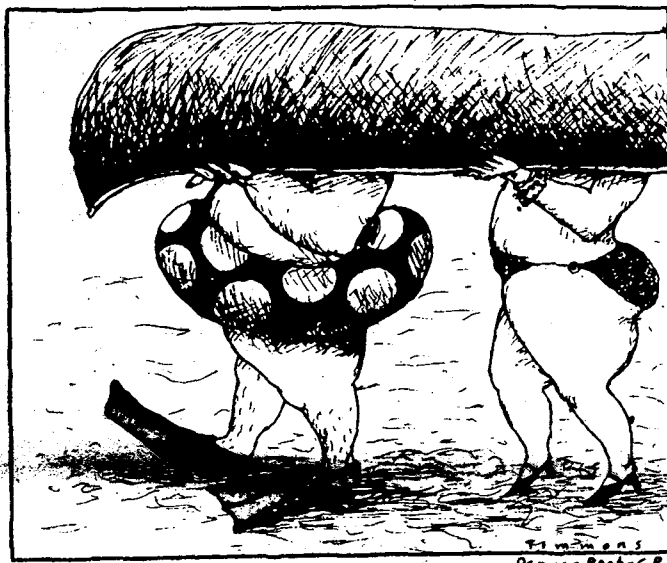
"The categories include: (1) number of warheads; (2) accuracy of missiles; (3) number of land-launched missiles; (4) number of submarine-launched missiles, and (5) number of first-strike weapons. Except for land-based ICBMs, the U.S. is ahead in every case. There is no such thing as parity. Is there a window of vulnerability? Only the Soviet Union has that. Their land-based missiles can be taken out. The U.S. has about 50 percent of its missiles on subs. We're invulnerable to a first strike."

"The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is getting more vulnerable. So they're thinking of going to

launch-on-warning. But they don't have a first-strike capacity. The Trident, the MX, and the neutron bomb are all first-strike weapons, and all of them are being initiated by the U.S." That, in Kaku's reckoning, is what destabilizes the arms race.

Kaku believes that the best preventative medicine to head off what anti-nuke physician Helen Caldicott calls "the last epidemic" is organization. And the best way to organize, he opined, is to form broad coalitions. "I think the real movement of the eighties is multi-issue organizing. The Ban the Bomb movement collapsed totally in 1963 with the signing of the limited test ban treaty. The women's, gay and lesbian, black and antiwar movements of the sixties were all narrowly-based. In Europe, you have multi-issue parties."

"In this country," Kaku went on, "Reagan, a depression and nuclear war are the great equalizers. I'm working with a left-center coalition called the Federation for Progress. It's supported by the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Organization for Women and others. We've got 20 chapters around the country after only five months. Ronald Reagan is our best organizer. Whenever he visits a town, he sets up a chapter in that town."



## CHARLES MCDOWELL

A book called "Poems & Sketches of E.B. White" has been published by Harper & Row. This is good news for the world. It is a festival for those of us who like short bits and pieces of writing—light, informal, sneakily grand. E.B. White in *The New Yorker* magazine set the standard for such writing in the 1920s and has kept it up with a marvelous, mild consistency for 60 years. Nobody else ever got close.

In the preface he explains the process of collecting the book: "Putting it together—a selection from hundreds of pieces, old and recent—was comparable to choosing seven children from a class of fifty to take part in a school play. Faced with this touchy task, my editor . . . and I began with a bold move: we left town."

"We fetched up, heavily laden, two thousand miles away, under a Royal Poinciana tree whose seed pods were a dirty brown and about the size of a policeman's billy. Our workroom in this exotic setting boasted a large, round table, and on this we dumped my incredible accumulation of poems and sketches in all stages of disrepair—as formidable and disorderly a pile as I have ever seen."

"Mornings, we met at the round table and started pitching things into one of the three boxes labelled YES, NO and MAYBE, which I had deployed on the floor within chucking distance, as you would place a hat into which to toss playing cards."

"The first thing that became apparent was that the NO box was filling up with astonishing rapidity—manuscripts and clip sheets sailed through the air and with one or two exceptions landed in NO."

The exceptions went into MAYBE. I sneaked a look into the YES box after an hour or two: it was empty.

"There was a lumpy couch in the room, and I went over and lay down, staring at the ceiling and wondering where it was all going to end. I think I was almost asleep when the stillness was broken by a sudden peal of laughter—the first explicit sound of the day. I sat up in time to see something flutter in the YES box, and I felt that I had snatched the brass ring on the merry-go-round."

I began writing by imitating White. That is how we learn. Then a time comes when we start to know who we are—or at least that we aren't E.B. White—and we veer gradually into a less imitative, if foggy, way.

Before I had veered far, when I was still committing what must have seemed a dogged parody, I collected a book, in 1960. In the preface, I spoke well of E.B. White, and was bumptious enough to send a copy of the book to him.

He responded with predictable grace: "Thanks for sending me your book. I would have acknowledged it sooner, but I have been subjecting it to the strain of being read, and this takes time."

He found a piece to praise, or to like better than the others, anyway. It was about my daughter Jenny's graduation from Mrs. Dixon's Nursery School in Richmond. The students performed a play, "Sleeping Beauty," and I was struck by one of the king's lines: "Every spinning wheel in the kingdom must be boined!" In my account, I wondered idly

at the occurrence of the Brooklyn pronunciation of "boined" in this Richmond production.

From his farm in Maine, E.B. White shined a light into the small mystery: "I am wondering about the word 'boined' and whether you are right about Brooklyn. There is a section of the South that calls it 'boined,' too. I know about this only because I was once in love with a girl from Alabama and she always called Birmingham Boimingham."

"It sounded very pretty when she said it—or it sounded pretty to me, anyway. It occurs to me that the king's parents may have come from Alabama, not Brooklyn."

Sensible, clear, gentle, right.

In the preface to my 1960 collection, by the way, I described my method of selecting columns by the Shirt-Box System: "I labeled the shirt boxes In, Maybe and Out, and began sorting. . . . The Out box filled up so fast that it had to be dumped from time to time like a trash can."

My first reaction to White's use of a similar system two decades later was that perhaps my work had given him one idea in return for the thousands his work had given me. I realized immediately, of course, that sorting pieces of paper into boxes was not one of the original ideas to flash across the literary horizon in our time.

But enough of reflected non-glory, and back to "Poems & Sketches of E.B. White." It does not flash across the horizon either. White's work never flashes. It glows steadily across the years with astonishing clarity, reassuring as the evening star.

[Richmond Times-Dispatch]



# PROGRESSIVE DIGEST

Boys are outnumbering girls in computer classes by more than two to one and educators are predicting an enormous gap between the sexes within as little as decade. Los Angeles computer school owner Ellen Newman blames the male dominance on parents: "When people walk into our school with a son and daughter," Newman says, "They're only interested in enrolling the son." Other experts blame the computer industry for aiming its ads primarily at boys. But Apple executive Gregory Smith offers no apologies. Apple buyers, he says, "are 98 percent male. We don't feel that women represent any great untapped audience."

§

A group called Negative Population Growth would like to reduce the US fertility rate to one child per woman. That, says NPG, would lower the population by a half in a hundred years, eliminating overcrowding and assuring future increases in the standard of living. To get there, NPG favors government action to slow the birth rate, including the elimination of tax deductions for children.

§

Indians, already hard-hit by administration budget-cuts, are being heavily lobbied to allow toxic wastes to be dumped on reservation lands. Following talks with Bureau of Indian Affairs officials in Washington, one of the nation's largest toxic waste disposal firms -- Browning-Ferris of Houston -- made offers to at least a dozen tribes. At a meeting with Cherokee leaders in North Carolina, the firm reportedly said it felt federal cutbacks would make the tribes more receptive to toxic waste dumps. The Cherokees rejected the offer, as have most of the other tribes contacted. But one small group of Indians on the California-Arizona border admits being strongly tempted. "The company seemed to know how bad our condition was," said a tribal council representative. "They indicated we could ask for a million a year or more, which is pretty attractive to a small tribe like ours. But the health of our people is more important and we turned them down."

§

A ten year study of California women has found that in the first year after a divorce, a woman's standard of living declines by 73 percent, while a man's increases by 42 percent. The researchers add that only one divorced woman in six gets alimony, and that the amount of child support paid is typically not enough to cover even half the cost of raising a child.

§

A poll commissioned by the Republican Party shows Jimmy Carter is still an enormously unpopular politician. Americans still hold Carter responsible for the nation's economic problems, especially in western states, where they blame Carter three times as often as Reagan for the

current recession. The poll helps explain Republican TV ads criticising Carter more than a year-and-a-half after he's left office.

§

In the 1980 elections, the percentage of women voting equalled that for men for the first time in peacetime. Even more significant to political observers, women are taking distinctly different positions than men on many issues. Those two developments may well mean bad news for the Republican Party, since a recent New York Times poll showed young adult women one-third more likely than young adult men to call themselves Democrats. The difference between the sexes is even more apparent when the issue is President Reagan: female support for the president runs about ten percent behind male support, and more than half the women in the country feel the first family's lifestyle is "extravagant," compared to only 39 percent of the males.

## RECORD PRISON GROWTH IN '81

"During 1981, the Nation's prison population grew by almost 40,000—by far the largest increase in a single year since data became available in 1925. This huge 12.1 percent influx pushed the number of Federal and State prisoners up to 369,009 and surpassed the record 10.5 percent annual growth rate set in 1975. Between 1980 and 1981 the incarceration rate of sentenced prisoners rose from 139 to 154 per 100,000 U.S. resident population."

Bureau of Justice Statistics  
"Prisoners in 1981."

The Reagan administration has effectively reduced the federal work force, but isn't faring so well with federal work space. More than 40,000 fewer employees are working in nearly 700-thousand more square feet since Reagan took office. So far, few federal agencies are heeding the General Services Administration's call to cut their space by 20 percent.

§

The National Christian Action Coalition says it's time some members of Congress took another look at the Bible. To help them along, the group has published a "Family Issues Voting Index," urging elected officials to turn to the good book when in doubt on how to vote. A quick perusal of Genesis 3-16, for instance, suggests a "no" vote on the Equal Rights Amendment: "Thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee." The coalition also rates Congress as to how well they tow the biblical line. Two members who received zero ratings are Representatives Robert Edgar and William Gray, both Pennsylvania Democrats and both ministers.

§

More than half of all married

women have been beaten by their husbands at least once, according to a Canadian study of wife-beating statistics in the US, Canada and Britain. Researchers at Ottawa's Carleton University say a fourth of the women interviewed were assaulted regularly and 80 percent of the first-time beatings occurred during pregnancy. Although the researchers admitted the causes of wife-beating are related to society's structure, they said individual incidents can be triggered by something as minor as an ironed shirt or overcooked vegetables.

§

In the true know-nothing spirit of the Reagan administration, the tiny US Metric Board has been closed down. In the true spirit of volunteerism, however, the American National Metric Council sends word that it "accepts the primary responsibilities for coordinating the voluntary transition to the metric system in the United States."

The metric system became the legal standard of weights and measures in France in 1799. Today over 90% of the world's population is using or converting to the metric system. The United States is one of the few non-metric recalcitrants.

But even without much official help, metricism is moving along here as well. Some 60% of all large firms produce at least one metric product and 32% of these firms's total net sales are metric product sales. All wine and distilled spirits are now bottled in metric containers, and many grocery products are dual labeled. Soft drink producers have moved heavily into metric sizes as are some gas stations. Sports equipment, photographic equipment and pharmaceuticals are also heavily metric.

§

Multinational Monitor is looking for a journalist/circulation director. Deadline for applications is October 15. Call 202-833-3932.

**NEW!**

The Nuclear Information and Resource Service presents

**"Don't Waste America"**

A new slide show on the urgent issue of nuclear waste: the dangers, the costs, the politics.

Narrated by John Houseman



§

Defense Department analysts who have been studying the fighting in Lebanon and the Falklands have reportedly concluded that US forces could never have equalled the success of the Israelis or British. Pentagon sources say both conflicts proved the superiority of training and leadership over super-sophisticated weaponry, and it is just those intangible qualities that the United States is lacking. Both the Israelis and British view war as an art, not a science, said one expert, whereas the US tends to emphasize brute firepower and attrition warfare. "We have a safe military," he said, "one that doesn't take risks."

§

A new study from the Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation in New York says that women make better managers because they excel at understanding abstract ideas, observe better and write more quickly than men do. In their report, titled "The Potential of Women," foundation researchers contend the results of their study of 250,000 men and women suggest that "theoretically at least, there ought to be more women in management than men."

§

The AC Nielson Company says the number of homes tuned in to the networks dropped from 52 to less than 49 percent in the past five years. And the number of women viewers -- traditionally a prime target audience for advertisers -- declined 14 percent. Nonetheless ad rates for popular shows like *Love Boat* and *Fantasy Island* are asking \$14,000 more a 30-second spot this fall.

§

The Women Veterans Information Network will be starting a newsletter this fall. Write Debra De Bondt at PO Box 2894, Oakland, CA 94609.

§

Temple University Press has put out a good collation of articles from the Alternative Press 1979-1980. It's \$14.95 at bookstores in paperback or write the press at Broad and Oxford Sts. Philadelphia Pa. 19122.

§

The government's nuclear evacuation plans are bombing in California. Since last March, nine counties and seven cities, with roughly half of the state's population, have rejected the government's so-called "crisis relocation planning" which calls for a mass exodus of urban residents to the countryside. The Federal Emergency Management Administration, which is in charge of the program, says it still does not see any large adverse reaction outside of California, Massachusetts and Vermont, although Philadelphia and New York City have both denounced the preparations as ludicrous.

§

Community Media is a non-profit public relations firm and media training center that specializes in low-cost, high-visibility media campaigns for groups like Wider Opportunities for Women, the Mother's Committee to Stop the Children's Murders in Atlanta, Sierra Club and Rural America. Because some non-profit agencies can't afford even this group's cut-rate prices, it offers fifteen minutes of free media advice for the price of a phone call. It has also begun producing radio segments for

non-profits that can be fed directly into news broadcasts. Info: Community Media, 1001 Conn. ave. NW, #507, DC 20036 (202-223-6220).

§

The Environmental Protection Agency says "organizational problems" are to blame for this year's 70 percent decline in pollution cases referred to the Justice Department for prosecution. But, says the EPA's chief legal officer, Robert Perry, "we're getting our act together." Perry, a former attorney for Exxon, adds, "we want to erase the notion that the agency is lax on enforcement."

§

Saying that he's never encountered anything quite like it, pollster Louis Harris says Americans seem to have developed a sudden and urgent hunger for peace. Harris, writing in the *Bulletin of Atomic Sciences*, says, "the results are startling and simply cannot be ignored." Among his findings: 86 percent of the population wants the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate a nuclear arms reduction agreement. A similar majority is in favor of a mutual agreement not to produce any new nuclear weapons. And, by a margin of three-to-one, Americans believe every country that has nuclear weapons should ban their production, storage or use.

Harris says the message to politicians is clear: 56% of the voters say they will vote against a candidate who favors an escalation of the arms race -- even if they support the candidate on almost every other issue.

§

A University of Pennsylvania survey of 107 countries listed Denmark as the best place in the world to live. Ethiopia was the world's worst place and America ranked a middling 41st. America was ranked number one in

wealth, literacy and women's rights. But on factors such as health care and how well old people are treated, the US trailed every western European country and Japan. Another minus for the US: the high number of hurricanes, tornados, volcanic eruptions and other natural disasters.

§

Florence Howe has just published *Everywomen's Guide to Colleges and Universities*. Howe says the guide describes on-campus women's services and the overall status of women at nearly 600 institutions. Some of the schools get bonus points for requiring all students to take a least one course dealing with sexual or racial discrimination. The guide is published by the Feminist Press in Old Westbury, New York.

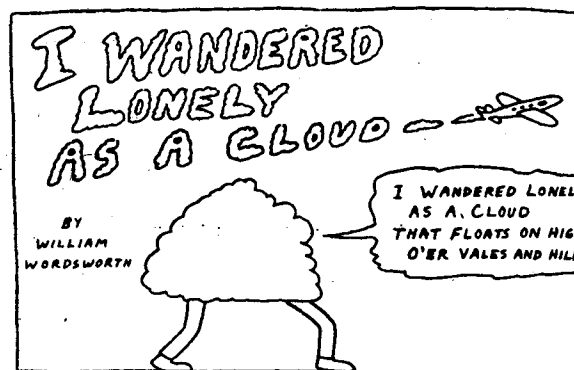
§

Kansas has started tacking on a seven dollar surcharge to the cost of a marriage license to maintain a trust fund for preventing child abuse. The money is used for such projects as counseling for new parents and a program where volunteers temporarily take over child care from overstressed parents. At least six other states are considering similar programs.

§

Reaganomics have even hit the president's buddies at Coors Beer. Coors has announced it's laying off five hundred people, seven percent of its entire work force. The mass firings are unprecedented in the company's 109-year history. Not even during prohibition were workers laid off.

§



## The book you wish you'd had in English 101.

"Poetry should be living; more in touch with life," says Dave Morice, whose efforts to achieve this end include several poetry marathons (one blindfolded), a mile-long epic haiku dedicated to the Comet Kohoutek, an urban renewal poem for which an entire Iowa City block was wrapped in a continuous sheet of paper, and an interstate poem that stretched across the New Hope-Lambertville bridge from New Jersey to Pennsylvania. *Poetry Comics* (Simon & Schuster, \$6.75 paperback, \$14.95 hard-cover) represents Morice's latest attempt to animate poetry.

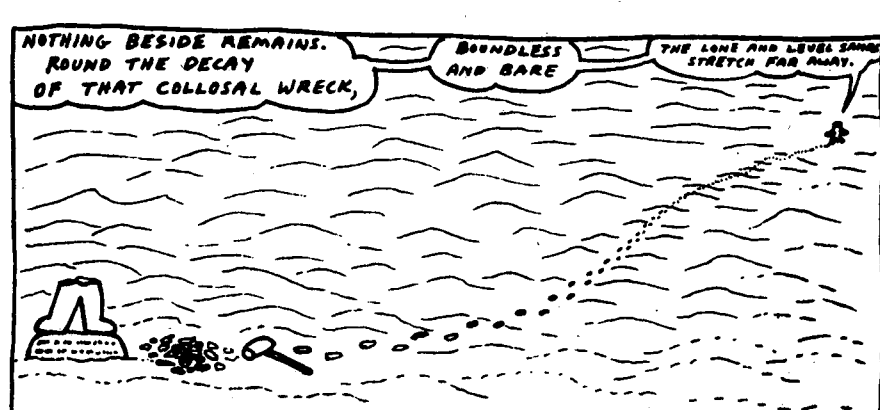
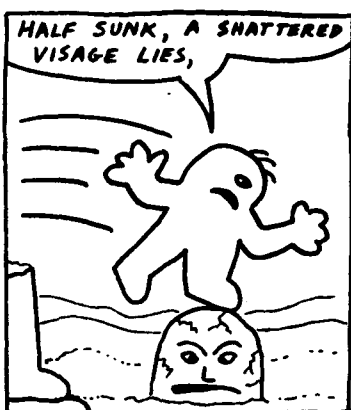
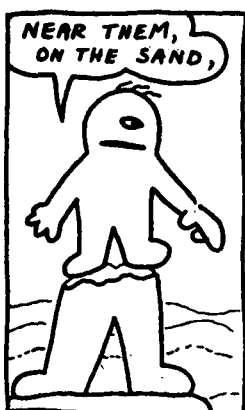
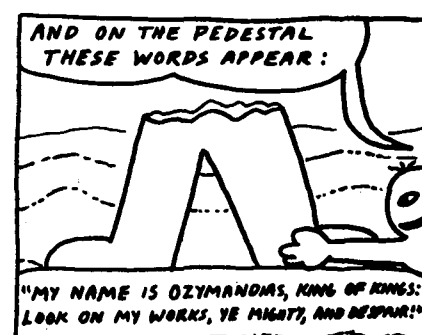
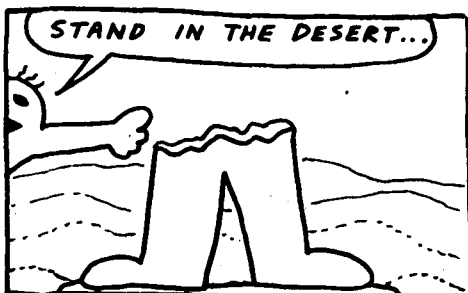
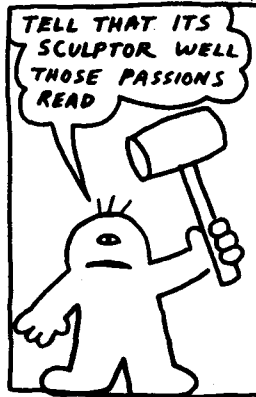
The idea for *Poetry Comics* began as a wisecrack, says Morice, "and evolved into a diabolical plot to overthrow the foundations of poetry. Two examples of this extraordinary book are shown on the next page. The works range from Shakespeare to Allen Ginsberg and the cartooning styles are as varied.

Morice's previous efforts include five poetry collections and two children's books. He works for the Office of University Relations at the University of Iowa.





# POETRY COMICS



END

## THE ADVENTURES OF

IT'S A BARD... IT'S A POET... IT'S...

## WHITMAN

— WORDS FROM "LEAVES OF GRASS" —

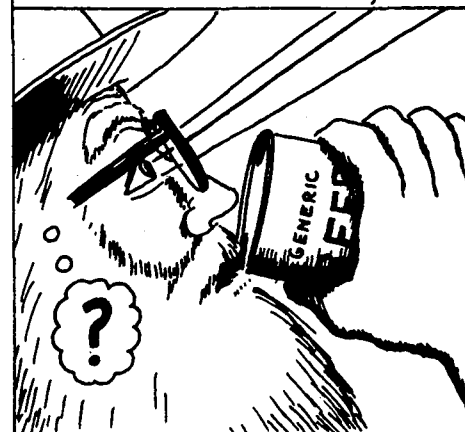
WALT WHITMAN, A KOSMOS, OF MANHATTAN, THE SON,



TURBULENT, FLESHY, SENSUAL, EATING, DRINKING AND BREEDING,



NO SENTIMENTALIST, NO STANDER ABOVE MEN AND WOMEN OR APART FROM THEM,



NO MORE MODEST THAN IMMODEST,



UNSCREW THE LOCKS FROM THEIR DOORS! UNSCREW THE DOORS THEMSELVES FROM THEIR JAMBS!



FROM PAUMANOK STARTING I FLY LIKE A BIRD,





# THE GAZETTE BOOKSHELF

**THE ESSENTIAL EARTHMAN:** Henry Mitchell on Gardening. This is not just another book on gardening but the thoughts of an enthusiast who comes to the subject with reverence, passion, humor and a sober knowledge of human frailty. The Essential Earthman believes, for example, "a lawn 17 by 20 feet is just fine, if you think a lawnless life is not worth living \*\*\* But I suspect many gardeners would do well to think of something besides grass and the little noisy juggernauts you cut with." This is a collection of many of Mitchell's most popular pieces from the Washington Post. \$12.95

**CHESAPEAKE:** James A. Michener. This is, of course, the book that was the first work of fiction in ten years to make it to the number one spot in the New York Times's best seller list. But its subject matter gives it even greater appeal to those in the Washington area. A fine novel and a way to learn more about our bay. \$3.95

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**CALLIGRAPHY MADE EASY:** A beginner's workbook. Easy lessons shows you how to create beautiful lettering for unique gifts, stationary and invitations. \$8.95.

**THE OFFICIAL I HATE CATS BOOK:** Ex-cat lover Skip Morrow has concocted, with acid pen, a diabolical collection of feline fantasies -- some of which you may recognize as your own. Others will inspire you to new heights -- or depths. Perfect for the cat-hater you love. \$3.95

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**HOW TO SAVE A LIFE USING CPR:** A very important guide that could prove invaluable to you some day. Includes a condensed guide for emergency use and two wallet cards to clip out. \$3.95

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**IDEAS FOR KITCHEN STORAGE:** Space saving and problem solving ideas for every party of the kitchen. \$3.95

**THE CHESAPEAKE BAY FISH AND FOWL COOKBOOK:** A treasury of old and new recipes from Maryland's Eastern Shore, home of some of the most robust and distinctive cuisine to be found anywhere in the United States. \$14.95 is the list price but we're selling it for \$12.95

**CHAMPIONSHIP RACQUETBALL:** A complete guide to the sport featuring skills, strategy, conditioning and drills. Part of the West Point Sports/Fitness Series. \$4.95

**CARING FOR YOUR UNBORN CHILD:** This guide tells you what you need to know about the healthy progress of your baby during pregnancy, provides accurate, detailed information on what harmful substances to avoid and suggests how to make the most of the experience of carrying your child. \$2.95

**BEAUTIFUL SWIMMERS:** Watermen, Crabs and the Chesapeake Bay. William Warner's 1977 Pulitzer Prize winning study of the Chesapeake Bay and the watermen who work there and the crabs they catch. \$3.50

**THE RIF SURVIVAL HANDBOOK:** How to Manage Your Money if You're Unemployed. John May has written a book about the money side of unemployment and the search for a new job. It shows you how to organize yourself to make ends meet, to handle your cash to gain confidence in yourself and to free yourself to concentrate on what's really important: finding a new job. Covers the field from budgeting to borrowing to bankruptcy. John May is president of a financial planning and management consulting firm that advises government and private organizations. He has run RIF seminars at agencies and organizations for workers losing their jobs. \$4.95.

## Flotsam & Jetsam

A BOOK LENGTH collection of essays by editor Sam Smith culled from 15 years of the DC Gazette (and a few other places). Topics cover a wide field including, trains, England, music, home computers, football, the humanities, pumping iron, Benjamin Franklin, corruption, ghostwriters, on turn-forty, Martin Luther King and words and meaning. If you have enjoyed the Gazette, we believe you will find this collection appealing, not to mention your friends who may never have become acquainted but might be interested. Only \$2.00.

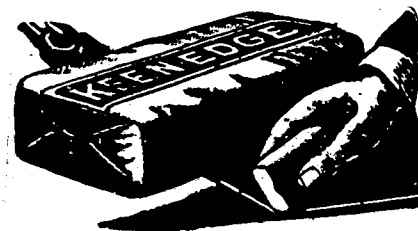
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# Digest cont'd. . .

Men's jobs and women's jobs are still as separate as they were at the turn of the century. That's the conclusion of California sociologists William Bielby and James Baron. The two studied government data on more than four hundred companies. They found that in more than half the firms, there were no women who shared identical job duties with men. They also found that women get lower salaries, fewer training opportunities and face slimmer chances of promotion.

Antinuclear activists planning to blockade the Navy's first Trident missile submarine won a surprising admission from the Pentagon. The

Navy claimed the 560-foot USS Ohio, which carries more firepower than the entire Army Air Force in World War Two, "could be easily damaged" by a thrown object.

Representative Norm Dicks, a Washington Democrat, claims that Pentagon officials at a closed-door military appropriations subcommittee hearing last summer asked for authority to use nuclear weapons in Europe without prior presidential approval. According to Dicks, Army field commanders are afraid they wouldn't be able to get the go-ahead from the president in time to stop a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

Says Dicks, "I thought it was off the wall."

Sweden's National Health Board, in an about-face, has decided that lesbians and gay men aren't sick after all. The board has long maintained that homosexuality was an illness. The authorities changed their minds, however, after lesbians and gays, in protest, called their employers explaining they were staying home "sick." The board has reportedly also decided to shred its files on victims of the former illness.

The Second National Conference for Ethnic and Minority Women Clergy has been scheduled for November 17-

## BARGAINS!

ALL SUPPLIES LIMITED!

# OUR BOOKSHELF

## BARGAINS!

**THE GREAT AMERICAN BOOK OF SIDEWALK, STOOP, DIRT, CURB AND ALLEY GAMES:** 60 of the best games that all kids should know how to play. A classic collection. Fun for adults too. \$3.95 now only ~~\$4.95~~ **\$1.00**

**BICYCLE CAMPING:** A complete, practical and readable guide to the art of camping by bicycle. ~~\$9.95 \$7.95 \$5.95~~ **\$4.00**

**THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE AND SELF-HELP:** The first section contains a collection of 79 articles, written by experts and practitioners, which describe the therapies, how they were developed and what they do. Where necessary these articles are cross-referenced. Covers such subjects as acupuncture, astrological diagnosis, biofeedback, copper therapy, Gestalt, health foods, massage. The second section is a unique directory of aids and services available to the prospective patient and includes sections on associations and societies, journals, practitioners and centers. ~~\$6.95 \$5.95 \$3.95~~ **\$3.00**

**IDEAS FOR KITCHEN STORAGE:** Space saving and problem solving ideas for every part of the kitchen. ~~\$3.95 \$2.95 \$1.95~~ **\$1.00**

**THE DEATH AND LIFE OF MALCOLM X:** By Peter Goldman. For this second edition of a major work on one of the most important black leaders of this century, the author, a senior editor of *Newsweek*, has added a substantial epilogue which argues convincingly that three of the five accomplices in Malcolm X's assassination in 1965 are still free, while a fourth is serving a short sentence for an unrelated offense. Meanwhile, despite the efforts of William Kunstler and others, two men who are probably innocent remain in prison "wasted like pawns sacrificed in somebody else's wild chess game," as one of them puts it. ~~\$7.95 \$6.95 \$5.95 \$4.95~~ **\$3.00**

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**RAPPIN' AND STYLIN' OUT:** Communication in Urban Black America: "This well-organized collection of articles traces the African heritage in nonverbal communication, speaker-audience response, music and poetry." — *Library Journal*. ~~\$5.95 \$4.95 \$3.95~~ **\$2.00**

**A LEGAL GUIDE FOR LESBIAN AND GAY COUPLES:** This practical book covers all the important legal aspects of living and working together as a gay/lesbian couple. Straight-forward information explains the legal options and alternatives of child custody and visitation rights, relating to former spouses, foster children and adoption, buying and selling houses, transferring deeds, moving on, dividing property, living-together agreements and planning for death. ~~\$10.95 \$8.95 \$6.95 \$4.95~~ **\$3.00**

**THE ANTI-NUCLEAR HANDBOOK:** A useful collection of factual information put together in semi-comic book style. ~~\$2.95 \$2.00 \$1.00~~ **\$1.00**

**SPOTTERS GUIDE TO ROCKS AND MINERALS**  
**SPOTTERS GUIDE TO WILD FLOWERS OF NORTH AMERICA:** Each one of these books is patterned on the *Spotters Handbook* listed elsewhere. These books contain scorecards for keeping track of your finds, background information and good illustrations. ~~\$4.95 each \$3.95 each \$2.95 each~~ **\$1.00 each**

**THE I HATE PREPPIES HANDBOOK:** A Guide for the Rest of Us. If you're tired of hearing about preppies this is the book for you. ~~\$3.95 \$2.95 \$1.95~~ **\$1.00**

**THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO AEROBIC DANCING:** A personalized fitness program that lets you dance freely in your own style, at your own level. ~~\$2.95 \$1.95 \$0.95~~ **\$1.00**



20 near Philadelphia. The event will focus on sharing skills and developing support networks. Info: Emilie Townes, 6230 N. Kenmore, #106, Chicago, Ill. 60660.

§

Despite the predictions, there was little unrest in American cities this summer. James Tobin, the Yale economist, says "nobody seems to care" that unemployment rose to nearly ten percent. Economist Paul Samuelson says despair, not indifference, kept the lid on a potentially explosive situation. People just don't see any alternative to the present conditions. Another economist, John Kenneth Galbraith, thinks the real test will come in the elections this fall. "There has been a good deal of quiet suffering," he says, "that will manifest itself in November."

"Most movement campaigns in recent years have been characterized by a lack of strategic planning," according to Chris Robinson, author of a new book for activists. "The civil rights, anti-war, and anti-corporate campaigns never seemed to know where they were going next," continues Robinson. "They would do extensive research, mobilize large numbers of people on an *ad hoc* basis, and then allow the campaign to die because the leadership had not considered directions for the future."

Robinson is determined to correct this problem with *Plotting Directions: An Activist's Guide*. The author wants to assist activists in planning where their movement should be going and how to get there. Based on years of experience in community organizing, Robinson draws lessons from the past and applies them to present struggles.

The author says, "This book will help the peace movement, women's groups, Third World organizations, and ecology activists. Even those labor organizers who want to put the *movement* back in the labor movement, will be able to use *Plotting Directions: An Activist's Guide*." (\$3.95)

Chris Robinson has been editor of RECON Publications since 1973. Prior to 1973, he was a community organizer in Philadelphia for the October 4th Organization. During 1969 and 1970, Chris Robinson researched the Pentagon for the NAR-MIC Project of the American Friends Service Committee.

\* \* \*

The Citizens Party says it is running 82 candidates for public office in 20 states this fall, ranging from U.S. senatorial campaigns to those for municipal and county seats.

The Citizens Party platform calls for economic democracy—"breaking the grip of the large corporations on our economic, political and social lives, and bringing workers and consumers into the decision-making process." The party supports the Nuclear Freeze and sharp cuts in the military budget. Among its other policies are the development of renewable energy sources, strong support for human and equal rights, job creation through public and private initiative and support for small businesses and family farms.

Earlier this year, the Citizens Party ran 30 campaigns in 4 states, winning two more seats on the city council in Burlington, Vermont and forcing a run-off election for a seat on the regional government serving Portland, Oregon.

\* \* \*

The National Association of Gay and Lesbian Democratic Clubs (1742 Mass. Ave. SE, DC 20003) reports that a pilot project identifying almost 200 precincts in 13 major cities where gay voting strength was considered significant, undertaken during the 1980 campaign, produced strong support for Democratic candidates. More than 80 percent of the gay-targeted precincts turned in election victories for Jimmy Carter. Overall the popular vote totals showed 62 percent for Carter, 27 percent for Reagan and 11 percent for John Anderson. In most precincts, Carter increased his victory margin substantially from his 1976 totals, a remarkable shift given the rest of the nation's voting patterns.

This loosely-organized national effort in 1980 has turned into the creation of a national association drawing on more than 90 gay political organizations in 40 states and the District of Columbia. This year also marks the first creation of an effective national political action committee devoted exclusively to electing candidates supportive of lesbian and gay civil rights.



## LIFE & RELATED SUBJECTS

If you're looking for ways to develop a serious drinking problem, I urge you to take a small child across the country in an airplane. My wife and I did this recently, in an effort to get to California. We had heard that California contains these large red trees. Our vacation objective was to go out, look at the trees, and return to Pennsylvania without being assaulted by mass murderers, which abound in California.

One problem was that we missed our plane because it took off an hour and a half before our tickets said it would. I'm still not sure why. It was just one of those mysterious things that happen all the time in the world of commercial aviation. Maybe the airlines have so many delayed flights that every now and then they let one take off early just to even things out. All I know is that it looked as if our vacation was over before it began, which was fine with me, because our two-year-old son, Robert, had already gone into Public Behavior Mode, which is a snotty behavior pattern that modern children get into because they know that modern parents aren't allowed to strike them in public for fear of being reported to the police as child abusers.

While Robert was running around the airport looking for electrical outlets to stick his fingers into, an airlines person arranged to put us on a plane bound for St. Louis. We were not really interested in going to St. Louis, because the principal tourist attraction there is an arch. I once paid money and waited on line to go up to the top of this arch, and when I finally got there, I realized that (a) St. Louis looks basically the same from the top of the arch as from on the ground, only flatter; and (b) I had no way of knowing whether the people who built this arch were serious, competent arch-builders, or merely close friends and relations of the mayor whose arch would collapse at any moment. So I got back down, and have felt no great need to go to St. Louis since. But the airlines person assured us that St. Louis is in the same general direction as California. I think he mainly wanted to get Robert out of the airport.

The flight to St. Louis was uneventful, except that Robert and several other children were much more disruptive than terrorist hijackers and a passenger at the back of the plane died in what I believe was an unrelated incident. Also, my wife was fairly nervous. She doesn't believe that planes can actually fly, on the grounds that they are enormous objects filled with people, suitcases and airline food, which is a very heavy kind of food, the idea being that if the passengers are given food that takes a long time to chew, they won't get bored. Despite my wife's concerns, we made it to St. Louis, where the airlines personnel, in another commercial-aviation mystery, put us in the first-class section of a plane bound for California. First class is for people who have paid a lot of extra money so they won't have to sit in the same section as small children. Robert sensed this immediately and went into Extended Public Behavior Mode, a mode that baffles medical science because in it a child can cry for more than 45 minutes *without inhaling*. Robert wanted the stewardess to open the airplane door, only we were 35,000 feet in the air. After a while, I got the impression the stewardess was seriously considering opening the door for him anyway.

Eventually we got to California and saw the trees. They were large and red, just as we had been told. I liked them better than the St. Louis arch, because you didn't have to go up in them. Robert liked them because they were surrounded by reddish, clingy dirt that you can get into your hair and diaper really easily.

We also drove down the Pacific coast on a winding road that offered many spectacular views that I couldn't look at for fear I would plunge the car into the ocean. Fortunately, my wife took many pictures, and I intend to look at them once we save up enough money to have them developed.

We planned to end our vacation in Los Angeles, but we never actually located it. We'd get on a large road and follow the signs that said "Los Angeles," but we'd always wind up in some place whose name ended in the letter "a," such as Pomona and Ventura, filled with stores selling waterbeds. I'm sure Los Angeles was around there somewhere, because you'd need a city with a large population to support a waterbed industry that big.

We did find Disneyland. Disneyland is basically an enormous amusement park, except that, thanks to the vision and creative genius of the immortal Walt Disney, it has clean rest rooms. There are lots of simulated things to do in Disneyland. We went on a simulated paddle-wheel riverboat ride through a simulated wild frontier. On the simulated riverbanks, we saw a scene in which simulated evil Indians had shot a simulated arrow through the chest of a simulated white settler. Farther on, we saw some more simulated Indians; the riverboat announcer identified these as good Indians. I strongly suspect they had been installed after the evil Indians, when the Disneyland executives decided they ought to present a more balanced picture. We never saw any evil white settlers.

The most exciting part of Disneyland for Robert was when he met Mickey Mouse. Robert had seen mice, but they were small and naked, so when he was suddenly confronted with this mouse who was wearing a suit and whose head was the size of a refrigerator carton, he was very concerned. He still talks about it. "That big mouse," he says. He'll probably carry the memory for the rest of his life. Someday he may even sue.

Finally, it was time to leave sunny California, so we got on another plane that did not leave at the time shown on our tickets. But it also didn't stop in St. Louis, so we were pleased. We plan to go again sometime, when Robert has reached a more appropriate age, such as 40.

**DAVE BARRY**



# PRISONIA 1990

By Diana R. Gordon, President, National Council on Crime and Delinquency

(An address delivered on November 11, 1981, at the Tenth Anniversary Conference of the Kansas Conference on Crime and Delinquency.)

Sometimes the understanding of reality is promoted by fantasy. I would like to start by describing to you a fantasy city. The city is named Prisonia. It was the creation of William Nagel, a former warden who has worked on prison problems for 35 years and knows whereof he speaks. In 1979, when he envisioned it, Prisonia was a city of just under 500,000, the total of all prisoners in American prisons and jails. Nagel pointed out that it was a larger city than Denver and had more people than three American states.

Furthermore, Nagel warned that Prisonia was on the brink of a population explosion. He said, "Watch out New Orleans, Boston, Cleveland and San Francisco. Prisonia will be bigger than any of you." And he warned that such growth would exemplify the tyranny of the masses that Alexis de Tocqueville feared would endanger the great democratic experiment that was America.

Well, I am here to tell you that both Nagel and Tocqueville were right. Prisonia is already, barely two years later, close to New Orleans and Boston. It should catch up with Cleveland in 1982.

**The suburbs of Parole Heights and West Probation . . . are more populous than the central city . . . Like other suburbs . . . they are whiter than the city, and the unemployment rate is lower.**

But the worst is yet to come. If the increase in state and Federal prisoners continues at the record rate of the first six months of 1981, and the jail population maintains its present relationship to prison population, in 1990 Prisonia will be larger than Detroit, the sixth largest city in the country.

Furthermore, Prisonia has what, for the purpose of our fantasy, we might call the suburbs of Parole Heights and West Probation. As with many metropolitan areas, the suburbs are more populous than the central city—in 1990 they will easily exceed the city's 1.4 million. They are also like other suburbs in that they are whiter than the city, and the unemployment rate is lower.

But of course this whole metropolitan area has qualities very different from the rest of our cities. Its residents are disproportionately young, poor, black and male. They have health, education, and employment problems far in excess of the general urban average. It might be said that Prisonia is an urban planner's violent nightmare, concentrating social and economic dilemmas in an almost impenetrable fortress.

**There are many flaws in the military perspective.**

The threat of the nightmare goes beyond the violence inherent in confinement, beyond the terrible problems of the inhabitants of Prisonia, even beyond

From *Jericho*, the newsletter of the National Moratorium on Prison Construction, 324 C SE, DC 20003

the apparent inutility of Prisonia to make a dent in the crime problem in America. The most telling threat is to our democratic ideals, as Tocqueville saw. In our fear and rage at crime in the streets, we are becoming increasingly willing to relinquish important liberties—due process protections and the protections of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution—even though there is no evidence that by sacrificing some freedoms we acquire freedom from predatory acts.

The very choice of images we use to describe the problem of crime and our approach to solving it indicates the lengths to which we are willing to go. President Johnson spoke of a "war on crime," and the analogy to war efforts is now common. In a speech to the American Bar Association last February, Chief Justice Warren Burger of the United States Supreme Court called for a "damage control program—as much a part of our national defense as the Pentagon budget." And the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime, which released its report in August, implicitly endorsed the view that "American citizens who see billions of dollars sent to fighting enemies in other lands have every right to see substantial federal sums for fighting crime—an internal enemy."

There are many flaws in the military perspective. I would like to elaborate on these flaws since the perspective itself now dominates criminal justice policy in this country and therefore must be reckoned with. Perhaps the most obvious flaw is that the war on crime cannot be won. The "get-tough" policies of the 1970s and 80s—mandatory sentences, harsher penalties for juveniles—are swelling the population of Prisonia but not reducing street crime. New York State has doubled its prison population in the last decade, but reported robberies in New York City increased by more than 20% in 1980 alone.

Perhaps you think we just haven't gone far enough—that still more re-

sources applied to the military strategy will quell the enemy. But not if we do not truly know how the enemy behaves, and not if the supply of combatants keeps renewing itself.

Let me be more concrete. These days the dominant rationales for increased reliance on incarceration are deterrence—the supposition that harsher penalties will stay the hand of potential criminals—and incapacitation—for as long as we lock the culprits up, they will at least not prey upon you and me.

The problem with deterrence is that it is unlikely to be very effective with those whom we are most likely to catch and convict—the somewhat inept young, poor street criminal. Professor James Q. Wilson of Harvard is perhaps the most distinguished proponent of the notion that the decision to commit crime is a kind of economic calculation. He says: "If the expected cost of crime goes up without a corresponding increase in the expected benefits, then the would-be criminal . . . engages in less crime . . ." But that perspective overlooks the benefit side to the cost-benefit calculation. If the benefit of a law-abiding life is not perceived by the potential criminal to be very high, it will take a tremendous increase in the cost of crime—an increase not yet even contemplated by most of our policy-makers—to make that life seem worth embracing.

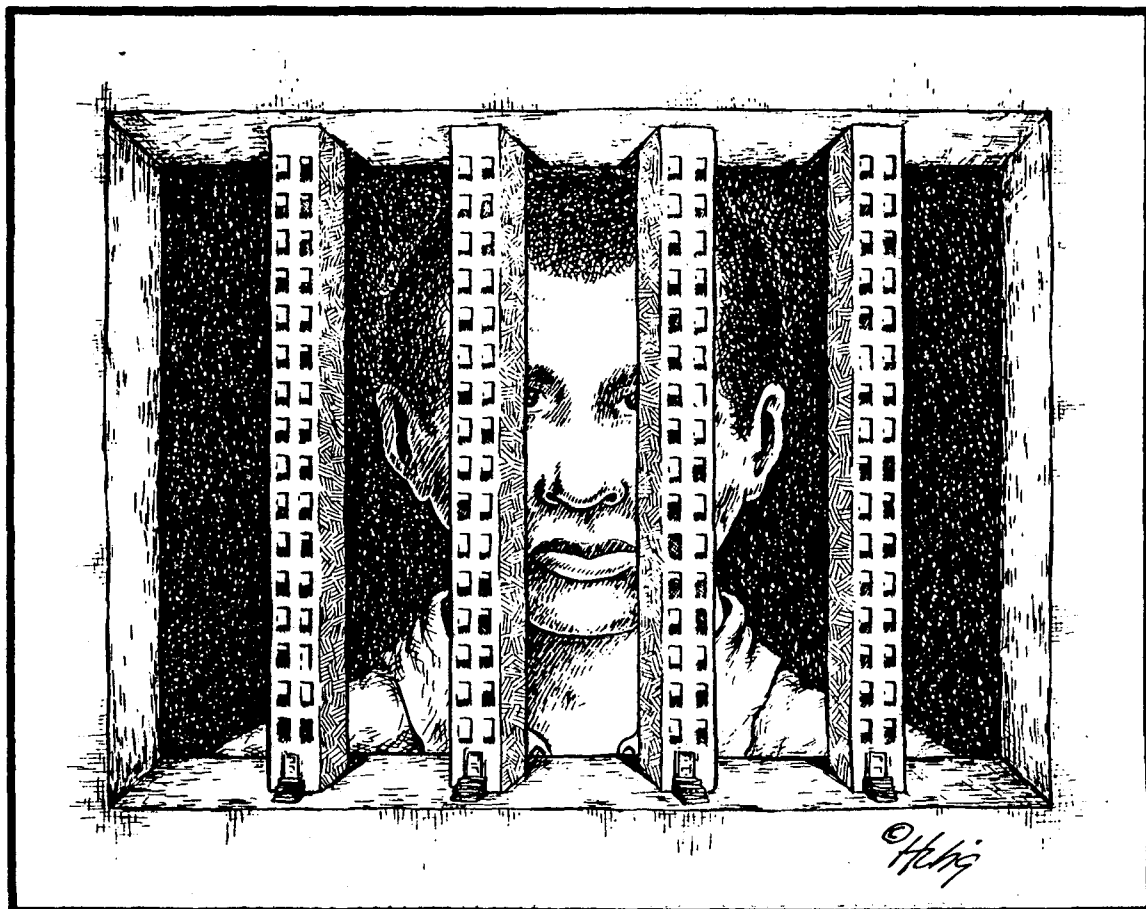
Just think for a moment about the benefits of crime and the benefits of non-crime for a poor, young, unemployed urban male contemplating residential burglary or mugging or pushing narcotics. If he chooses the straight and narrow, he has a fifty-fifty chance of getting a job which probably has no future. On that job he will have to report regularly, perform repetitive tasks, and accept low pay. He will probably have low status among his peers but a measure of peace of mind. If he chooses the life of crime, he will have excitement, variety, the possibility of substantial material

gain and a chance to move up the career ladder to big time rip-offs. He will be a big man in the neighborhood and suffer only occasional bouts of fright and insecurity about the course he has taken.

**There is another basic problem with incapacitation. If you are relying on it, you have to keep relying on it.**

Offenders have said to me from time to time that it doesn't much matter whether they are in prison or not because the streets where they live are themselves a kind of prison. A person with these attitudes and this kind of living environment seems to me unlikely to be deterred by a marginal increase in the likelihood that he will go to prison.

The other rationale that provides a popular justification for locking up more criminals holds that at least we can protect the community from crime for the period of time the criminal is imprisoned. But incapacitation is effective only if those who are incarcerated are in fact people who would have continued to commit crimes if left at large. Predicting human behavior is a notoriously inexact science. If we assume that some convicted offenders will commit further crimes, but we don't know which ones, incapacitating the future criminals will require locking all the others up too. Estimates exist for some states of the amount of increase in imprisonment that would be necessary to effectively incapacitate. A 264% increase would be necessary, for example, to reduce serious street crime in New York State by just 10%. In Ohio, research suggests that sending all felony offenders to prison for five years would reduce violent crime by only 4%. Obviously, to send enough people to prison to successfully incapacitate would mean incar-





cerating a huge percentage of the labor force, Prisonia would not only be our largest city, but probably more populous than our largest state.

There is another basic problem with incapacitation. If you are relying on it, you have to keep relying on it. Because as fast as you incapacitate one group of offenders, another rises up to take its place. As Tom Wicker put it in the *New York Times*:

"If every person who has already committed a violent crime could be identified and convicted today, sent to prison tomorrow, and kept there for life, and nothing else was done, a new group of violence-prone persons soon would rise from the same economic, social, legal, psychological and class conditions that produced their predecessors."

Both of these arguments about why the war cannot be won assume that we would not be willing as a society to go so far with the "get-tough" approach that we locked up everyone arrested for a criminal act. And that is a safe assumption. We already know from looking at patterns of criminal justice processing in the twentieth century in this country that when punishments become draconian, they simply are not imposed. But we can go fairly far down that path before the pendulum swings in the other direction, and the indication is that we are headed quite far down the path.

Let's look at where we are headed with the death penalty. At last count, there were more than 900 people on death row in the United States, with the final round of appeals just about exhausted for many of them. Despite increasing evidence that executions may actually stimulate violence, rather than reduce it, the tide of capital punishment statutes proposed in state legislatures has not yet turned. I predict that one of the strongest indicators in the 1980s that the war on crime is a war that cannot be won will be that increasing capital punishment occurs simultaneously with increasing reported street crime.

### **Each class commits the crimes to which it has access.**

Another flaw in the military perspective is that it assumes that criminals are "them" and not part of "us," an enemy to be vanquished as though unrelated to the rest of us. But most adults have committed an offense for which imprisonment is a possible penalty, and the undetected crimes of many who appear to the world as law-abiding make possible—or sometimes necessary—the crimes committed by those who go to prison.

The economic and social costs of the crimes of the middle class—judged by at least some standards—may well be greater than those of lower class crime, yet it is the poor that our system processes most frequently. Each class commits the crimes to which it has access; Pogo was probably right that "the enemy is us." But how can we declare a war on ourselves? The answer is that of course we don't, and the so-called "war on crime" becomes a war only on some kinds of crime committed by certain kinds of criminals. In that regard, it is perhaps instructive to go back and look at convictions for capital crimes. A recent study of sentences for homicide in Florida, Georgia, Texas, and Ohio revealed that on average, blacks convicted of murdering whites were sentenced to death nineteen times more frequently than whites convicted of murdering blacks.

The war on crime is currently being waged with only the weapons of criminal justice, and herein lies its final flaw. Many of the generals in the war know that leniency isn't what created crime,

yet they propose nothing but toughness to destroy it. Take, for example, the Final Report of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime. Its introduction says that the current crime problem "reflects a breakdown of the social order, not of the legal order." But it goes on to say, "We have not addressed the many social and economic factors that... may tend to increase or decrease crime rates." The Task Force recommendations for the Federal role in reducing violent crime are heavily weighted toward mere containment measures to be implemented by criminal justice officials.

The criminal justice system today is being asked not to respond to crime but to deal with the conditions that beget it—an impossible task. The understandable eagerness of political leaders to respond to the crisis of public confidence is leading them away from real solutions into "quick-fix" non-remedies, drastic steps undertaken in momentary desperation.

On the one hand, the proper task of criminal justice—to establish and enforce social rules—is being reduced to the mere imposition of punishments. On the other, the system is being asked to address a social malaise not of its own making, disintegration which extends far beyond anything the institutions of criminal justice can influence.

Criminal justice professionals often know best the futility of concentrating the "war on crime" on the capture and conviction of the enemy. The Parole Board Chairman of New York believes that the sentencing system has no effect on crime. The Commissioner of Corrections in Washington State says that prison construction will have little effect on crime. The President of the Police Foundation in Washington, D.C. does not think more police will significantly reduce crime.

Judges are often reluctant to impose harsh penalties, not because they are bleeding hearts, soft on crime, but because they know that prison does not cure criminality and may aggravate it. One of the most distinguished of Federal judges, David L. Bazelon of the District of Columbia circuit, has forcefully described the danger of placing the burden of solving the crime problem on police, judges, and Prisonia. He wrote to the *New York Times* a year ago:

"The real roots of crime are associated with a constellation of suffering so hideous that, as a society, we cannot bear to look it in the face. So we hand our casualties over to a system that will keep them from our sight. And, if we manage through our actions, to keep up with the criminals, to match their frenzy with our own, we pretend to have solved crime."

If the growth of Prisonia doesn't reduce crime or correct criminals, does it provide other benefits? It sends messages to other countries that we are tough-minded. It provides some employment for men and women willing to be keepers and for construction workers and architects who might otherwise be building schools and hospitals.

What else does it do? The advent of mandatory sentencing for repeat offenders is beginning, in some states, to send people to prison who would not have been sent there ten years ago, property offenders and others whose offenses are minor felonies. And it burdens the taxpayers with huge debt service costs and operating costs of up to \$40,000 annually per cell. This is at a time when local and state budgets in many parts of the country are already very constrained.

It is surely safe to say that the cost of Prisonia in 1990 will be a burden that American taxpayers simply cannot bear. During the 1970s expenditures for gov-

ernment programs excluding defense rose 37 percentage points more than disposable personal income. Taxpayers are clearly less and less able to afford higher rates of governmental spending for a penal system which is so ineffective. And yet Prisonia looks like the public growth industry of the 1980s.

By now you will think that I am a dreadful alarmist. But I do see rays of hope here and there. In Kansas, the Community Corrections Act has been implemented in major counties with strong leadership from officials and citizens. In a few other states, public leaders are beginning to recognize the dangers of mandatory sentencing and to back away from that trend. Several states are trying to limit their reliance on incarceration by setting a cap on the prison population, allowing early release when overcrowding becomes acute and permitting releasees to complete their sentences on probation or parole. Non-incarcerative programs like community service sentencing and restitution are being tried around the country, though thus far they are often not used for those who would otherwise serve prison time.

### **We must... think of crime control as primarily the preservation of peace.**

These efforts are laudable and necessary. But they do not substitute for a fundamental change in perspective on the "war on crime". This society must ultimately contain Prisonia and reserve it

for those who absolutely cannot be at large without threatening the rest of us. That cannot be done if we continue to see the reduction of crime as a kind of military challenge.

We must, instead, think of crime control as primarily the preservation of peace. We must supply more aid than defensive weapons. We must provide technical assistance before we build up the militia.

Specifically, we should be spending some of the money that is now going to Prisonia for community crime prevention. We need to go beyond Neighborhood Block Watch programs and encourage community activities which create and restore social bonds. Recreational and issue-oriented neighborhood groups should be infused with a crime prevention perspective which stimulates the involvement of those whose alienation sometimes tempts them to prey upon others. Community development efforts should include job creation for young people who, without meaningful work, may turn to the illegal hustle.

As with any kind of social change, support for real community crime prevention will need to come from both public leaders and ordinary citizens. It will take responsible leadership to dispel the myths and coax us all out of our siege mentality. And it will take convinced citizens to force politicians to drop the political football of "get-tough" policies on crime. It's a tall order. But, if we do not rise to meet it, our children and our children's children may find that they are prisoners of war, whether they live in Prisonia or not.

## **An Alternative to Prisonia**

### **Frank Browning**

Winter light was just filling the San Francisco streets when Billy and Lois Johnston were skipping down the sidewalk to catch their school bus. "Watch out!" Bill screamed at his sister, jerking her off of the street as a car came careening toward them. But the car screeched to a halt, spun around and sped back up and onto the sidewalk, aiming at the older boy.

As Lois and Billy again dodged the car, the driver leapt out flailing a switchblade, and threatening to kill them, before they ran to an uncle's home nearby.

Normally that driver would have faced several criminal charges, including assault with a deadly weapon, and would have likely gone to prison. Instead his daughter and Lois signed a private "settlement agreement."

Children taking the rap for their parents? A private agreement? And with the approval of the police department?

It's all part of a project called the Community Board Program which attempts to prevent crime and social disorder by bringing disputants together in voluntary civilian hearings to resolve their own conflicts.

San Francisco's Community Boards, first established in 1977, hear complaints about everything from landlord-tenant troubles, noise and parking disputes, to vandalism, drug dealing and gang fights. Their object is not to control crime but to prevent it by empowering the citizens of the community to take control of their own troubles before they turn violent.

Raymond Schonholtz, director of the program, argues that the community conflict boards succeed precisely where the courts and the police fail: crime prevention. Juvenile crime is a case in point.



"When a minor comes before the courts, the parents are placed in the posture of comforting and supporting him, even when they know that the child has committed a crime," Schonholtz argues. As a result, his parents are compromised by being placed in a posture of "privately disapproving of (his) conduct and publicly arguing for and defending their child's actions."

The message juveniles get from the courts usually results in nothing more than a slap on the wrist. Schonholtz' Community Board alternative encourages all parties to come together voluntarily to resolve their differences. In a recent case where two juveniles broke into a corner grocery, the board brought together the store owner, the two boys, their parents, and other neighbors concerned about the rowdy kids. Result: The boys agreed to pay for the damage they had done, under supervision from the parents, and the store owner agreed to listen seriously to complaints the kids had about his treatment of them.

The theory behind the Community Boards program is that conflict actually serves a useful social purpose. Conflicts, Schonholtz argues, expose real but often unarticulated problems that exist between friends, within the family or among groups of people in neighborhoods and communities.

Take, for example the case where Lois and Billy were nearly killed. The driver was a father of a former girlfriend of Lois. Through full hearings involving parents and children in both families, the Board learned that a feud had been building between the families for several months as a result of a fight between the two girls. Once a settlement was reached between them, the families were able to live in peace. According to Schonholtz, when such disputes are handled in the criminal justice system they leave participants more embittered than they were at the start. Schonholtz calls the problem "theft of conflict."

"Lawyers—and I am one," he said, "skillfully and carefully steal the legitimate conflicts out of the community and take them into the courtroom. They remove the parties physically and emotionally from what has happened and in the end no one gets satisfaction."

The Community Boards have won growing support from the San Francisco police who now refer hundreds of cases to them rather than to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution. In one neighborhood where the Boards are especially active, police noted a 15 percent reduction in misdemeanor crimes in a single year.

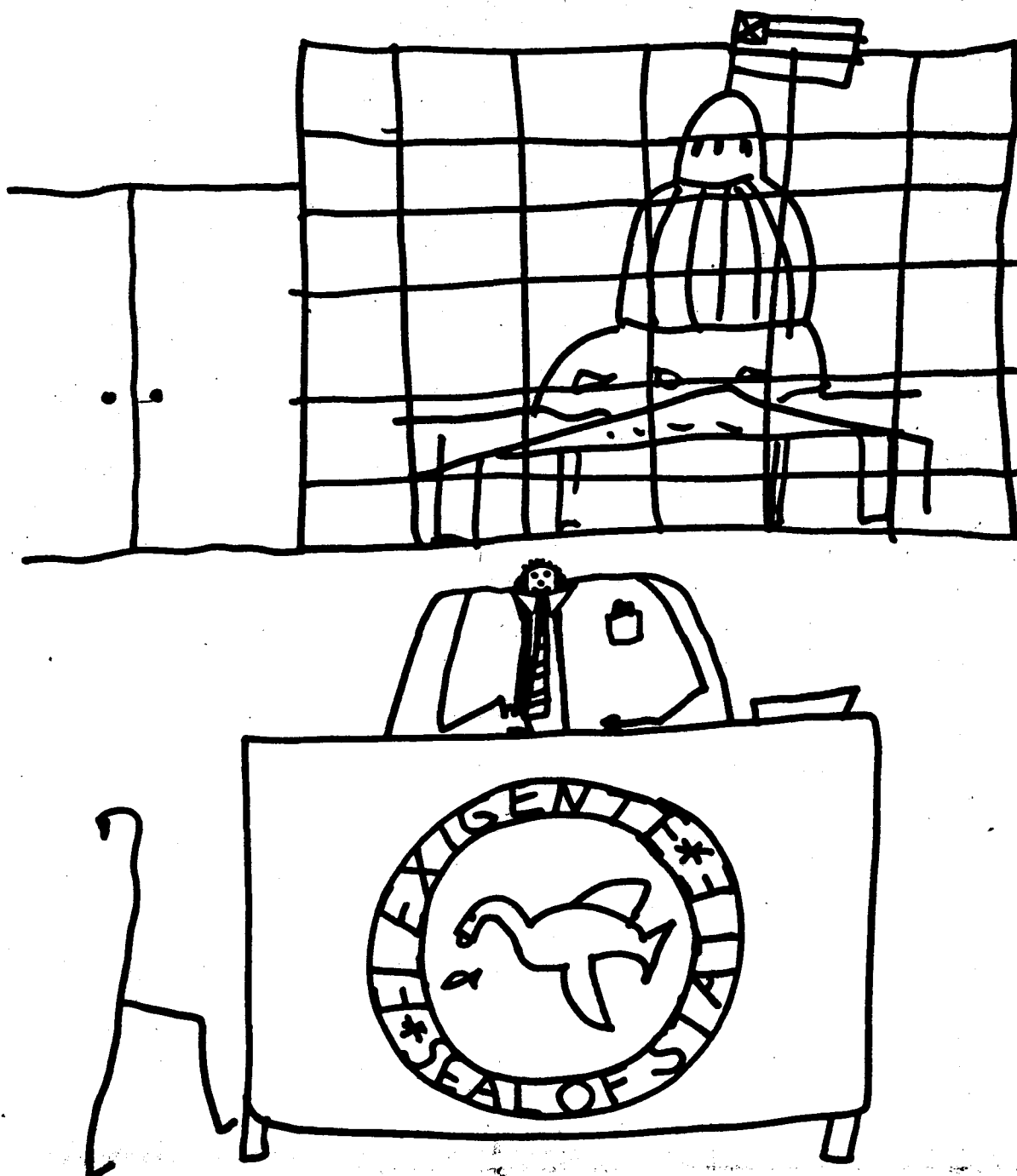
In Detroit, Philadelphia, Santa Monica—and even New York City—citizen organizations are also becoming increasingly vociferous in taking matters into their own hands. Detroit, which experienced an overall 30 percent drop in serious crimes from 1977 to 1981, has drawn national attention for its network of community police mini-stations and crime fighting block clubs.

In New York, Richard Shapiro, director of the police department's civil participation program, has been developing neighborhood block organizations among both residents and shop keepers. Shapiro's argument, like those of the community advocates in San Francisco, is that the people who live on the streets must take responsibility for those streets. Neighbors must take each other's trouble seriously, and together invent solutions without relying on such crime experts as lawyers, police and judges to do the work for them.

Instead, they argue, fighting crime has more to do with that old line about being your brother's keeper than it does with building new prisons or arming the police with high-powered weapons.

[Copyright PNS]

**Alternatives to Incarceration: A Thoughtful Approach to Crime and Punishment**, published by the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee several years ago, has been revised and updated. It has a new introduction which provides a critical analysis of the use and role of alternatives to incarceration. It is available from UUSC Headquarters, 78 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108, and from NMPC/DC, 324 C St., SE, Washington, DC 20003. The price is \$4.00 for single copies, \$3.00 each for orders of 10 or more.



# ANATOMY IS FATE

-TULI

## DEPRESSION NOTES

The long-expected, forced student migration from expensive private colleges to cheaper four- and two-year campuses may have finally begun, two just-released studies suggest.

The primary cause of the forced march, the studies say, are the cuts in federal student aid programs.

According to a study by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, as many as 200,000 students have dropped out of private colleges and universities this year.

The exodus of low-income and minority students is "much more dramatic than we expected," and may broaden as this year's cuts in federal financial aid programs and exacerbate student money problems, says Julianne Still Thrift, NIICU's executive director.

Though no one can say definitively where these students are going—to other schools or simply out of the educational system—another study predicts community college enrollment will increase by four percent this fall.

The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges expects two-year college enrollment to surpass five million nationwide.

The reasons, according to the AACJC, include an influx of un- and under-employed people returning to school and a significant number of students who chose two-year colleges at least temporarily for financial reasons.

In some states, as much as ten percent of the

students who ordinarily would have gone straight from high school to a four-year college have chosen to live at home another year, and attend cheaper local two-year campuses, the study reports.

Such movement suggests the onset of the massive "step ladder effect" educators began forecasting when President Reagan introduced his first federal education budget in February, 1981.

Federal budget cuts and rising tuition rates would combine to knock students down the economic ladder of education, they said. The poorest students at private colleges would be forced to transfer to less expensive four-year institutions. They, in turn, would displace the poorest public college students, forcing them to transfer to still-less-expensive two-year colleges.

And because campuses can accommodate only a limited number of students, they fear the poorest two-year college students eventually will be forced out of college altogether.

The migration out of private campuses began as a trickle last January, but has grown to a steady flow now.

"Unfortunately, most of the decline was among students in the \$6000 to \$24,000 income bracket. While some of our upper-income students are getting more financial aid, the number of low-income students getting aid actually decreased by 40 percent," says Thrift.

[College Press Service]



# CHUCK STONE

Do you have any candidates for shortest lists in the world?

How about the following few, for starters:

- Democrats in President Reagan's Cabinet.
- IRA members in Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet.
- Peace agreements between Israel and the PLO.
- Black women Republican mayors.
- Poor people who think Reagan is doing a "fantastic job."
- Reagan administration actions with which I agree.

When I drew up that last list, I couldn't get past three.

In August, the list grew by one: Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell's cutback of federal funds from the National Direct Student Loan program to schools failing to collect 25 percent or more of their overdue student loans in the 1980-81 academic year.

That means 528 schools will be ineligible to share in the \$178 million the Department of Education will distribute to 2,500 institutions this year.

The decision is as financially sound as it is educationally productive and morally fair. I applaud Mr. Bell.

Since 1958, some 998,700 students have defaulted on \$896 million in NDSL loans.

You can rationalize such irresponsibility by noting that the NDSL default rate (about 15.5 percent) is almost the same as the Guaranteed Student Loan default rate. In the GSL program, students make loans directly from banks or state lending institutions.

But the \$896 million NDSL defaults, in effect, withholds that amount from other students seeking loans. One person's default is another person's denial.

For conservatives back-patting Secretary Bell's fiscal prudence for its ideological purity, let them note that the default rate on many adult department store and other charge accounts is higher.

Students' defaults may be no different from the thousands of experienced small businesses that are being suffocated out of existence by Reaganomics.

But inexperience is no alibi for the outrageous number of NDSL defaults, many of which go back before Reaganomics had begun bringing this country to its economic knees in 1980.

Since 1958, thousands of graduates have found gainful employment, yet still made no serious attempt to repay loans to lending institutions.

One beneficial fallout from Secretary Bell's order is the weeding out of "proprietary schools" (teaching vocational skills) which have a significantly higher NDSL default rate. Many of these schools cater primarily to minority students and rip these kids off with courses that do little to enhance their employability.

The worst aspect of the NDSL cutoffs is the grim impact on black colleges.

To black educators and sundry black leaders, it portended the coming of the black college apocalypse.

"Smacks of racism," accused Rev. Timothy P. Mitchell of the National Conference of Black Churchmen.

"A contrived and calculated attempt to disenfranchise youth," warned Rev. G. James Christopher of the National Black Pastors Conference.

Almost 90 percent of all black institutions will be precluded from obtaining the new NDSL money, said estimates prepared by the United Negro College Fund and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

"It's a very delicate issue because I don't want to be put in the position of apologizing for people who don't pay their bills," Clark College's president, Elias Blake, told New York Times reporter Reginald Stuart.

Blake suggested that some kind of "differential in the default policy" take cognizance of the students who are greater educational risks.

Fines or penalties should run to the schools, said Blake.

It makes sense, but not cents.

I doubt if fines and penalties would make any appreciable dent in the default rate.

But by cutting off the colleges with 25 percent or more default rates, the U.S. Department of Education is, in effect, imposing a penalty for a casual NDSL collection rate.

If defaulting institutions—and that especially includes black colleges—had been serious about cracking down on student hustlers, they could have taken advantage of a 1979 Department of Education offer to turn defaulters over to the department.

"The institutions could have lowered their default rates," said Jack Reynolds, coordinator of the department's student loan collection task force, by turning the students over to the task force.

"We can do a better job," he told me from his Washington office. "But only \$300,000 was turned over to us, which we collected for the schools."

Institutions obviously became smug in the misplaced conviction that a former Reagan hellbent on slaughtering the federal goose that lays the golden eggs would not succeed.

The goose may be alive and well, but it's dependent on a support system and is laying brass eggs.

When black colleges lament the NDSL cutoffs, let black colleges also painfully acknowledge the gains. The tightening up will enable more students to receive loans and, hopefully, expand the number of potential contributors to black colleges.

And that's another one of the shortest lists in the world—the number of black colleges supported solely by the black community.

[Philadelphia Daily News]

# ARTHUR HOPPE

The Reverend Moon is appealing a sentence of 18 months in the pokey for tax evasion. "I misused not a penny," he told his faithful followers through an interpreter. "In the tradition of Jesus, I taught to live for the sake of others."

In comparing himself to Jesus, the Korean evangelist is, of course, referring to that little-known book of the Bible, The Gospel According to St. Pontius. The pertinent chapters begin with "The Sermon in the Mansion." Excerpts follow:

And seeing his disciples, he went with them into his mansion of many rooms so as to dine. And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,

Render unto God the things which are God's; and render unto Caesar as little as you can get away with. For I say unto you:

Blessed are the rich, for they shall inherit the earth, the improvements thereon, and the double-declining depreciation method.

Blessed are the enterprising who diversify their holdings, for their reward shall be inscribed on the bottom line.

Blessed are the meek, for they shall sell flowers in camel caravan lounges.

But even more blessed are those which lead the meek, for they shall have cheap labor.

And again I say unto you, It is easier for a rich man to enter into a tax haven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. But whom say ye that I am?

And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Prophet of Profits, to whose miracles wrought with leverage and creative financing we bear witness.

And the Master said unto him, Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my tax dodge.

As the disciples did eat, he said, Verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me. And, lo, there came a multitude of tax collectors. And Judas forthwith kissed Jesus, saying, Hail, Master. Thou

has led me into wealth, for I am now richer by thirty pieces of silver.

And Jesus was taken before Pilate the governor: and the governor asked him, saying, Art thou the Prophet of Profits and what recommends thou for short-term capital gains? But Jesus answered him never a word, as he spoke only Serbo-Croatian and they had taken from him his interpreter.

Then Pilate washed his hands, and ordered his soldiers to take Jesus to a place called Golgotha, that is to say, a place of a skull, and there to be audited.

And, lo, the disciples rent their clothes and tore their hair. And Judas, when he saw the evil he had wrought, went and hanged himself. And the followers of Jesus came unto him, weeping and wailing, and begged him, saying, O, Master, tell us what to do.

And he answered them, saying, Sell more flowers.

Thus was he taken to Golgotha, and, like most taxpayers who are audited, he was crucified. And the tax collectors cast lots to see who would have the very cloak off his back.

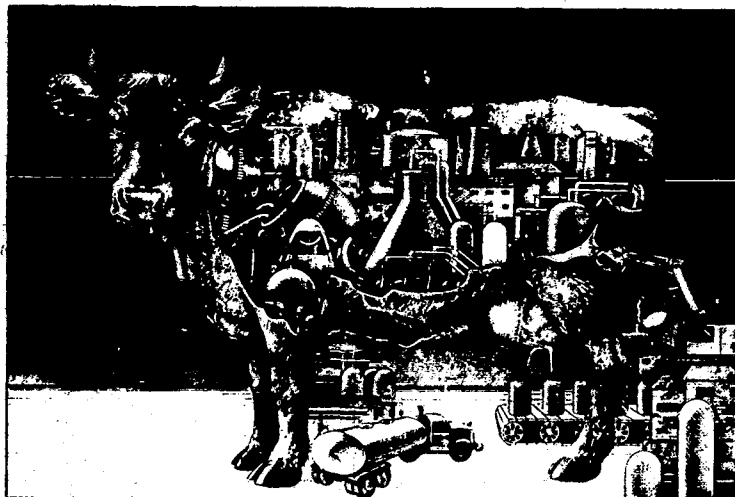
Then came unto him the disciples, all in mourning. And he spake unto them, saying, Fear ye not, for our joint business venture shall rise again.

Go ye forth into all nations and multiply. Multiply thy commercial property holdings, thy newspaper's advertising revenues and all thy conglomerates' stock options. Have faith in my teachings: alter thy corporate records, falsify thy tax returns, and lay up the treasures of this earth.

Then he spake prophecy, saying, Some day, there will rise up another teacher, who will remember all the commandments I have commanded you, expect for the greatest commandment of all: Don't get caught.

And, lo, so it came to pass.

[Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co. 1982]



Workbook/cpf



British researchers say they've uncovered a strong link between fluorescent lights used in offices and skin cancer. Studies by the London School of Hygiene indicate that people who work under fluorescent lights run twice the risk of skin cancer, although scientists admit they don't know why. They also ran across another mystery: fluorescent lights used in the home do not seem to have the same effect, possibly because they're not on as long, or they're not the sole source of illumination.

§

A University of Michigan study shows students are worrying more about marijuana-related health risks as use of marijuana among students drops. Nearly 60 percent of the students surveyed considered marijuana a great health risk -- compared to only 35 percent three years ago -- and three-quarters say their friends disapprove of smoking marijuana. Ironically, while the students are laying off marijuana, the number who use amphetamines at least once a month has risen by a third.

§

Now it's confirmed: loud rock music rots your brain. Scientists at Northern Illinois University say they've discovered that, in addition to deafness, loud noises can cause "complex consequences within the brain itself." They say laboratory mice exposed to noise equal to a rock concert lost the ability to interpret sounds. One researcher put it this way: "If a student spends his morning plugged into a Walkman and then comes to a lecture in the afternoon, will he fully understand what he hears? Even if he hears every word, he may still have problems in class."



If peace broke out tomorrow, what one word would writers have to describe the event? Many words exist to describe tragic events, including catastrophe. To solve this dilemma, a competition was created to find the antonym to catastrophe.

Over 400 unique and creative words were submitted. Entries from England and Switzerland added an international flare to the quest. The contestants themselves, using a participative Delphi voting technique, determined the top 10 words. The second vote produced the winner.

The word is **BENESTROPHE**. *Bene* comes from the Latin for good. The Greek word *strophe*, to turn, produces *strophe*. Most "radical turns for the good" require creation or bringing together. Merging of Latin and Greek seems very appropriate. A number of contestants submitted *benestrophe* but Jonathan vonRanson of Wendell, MA, has the honor of being first winner. Two other words, *miracle*, a currently used word, and *paxivity*, a less negative substitute for non-violence, from Samuel Shaffe of New York City, were also winners.

The contestants had a rich experience creating these words. They expressed the hope that you will enjoy the use of *benestrophe*. As mankind imagines the future, the focus can now shift to *benestrophic* events. And maybe, just maybe, we will all have a brighter future.

**TED KRAVER**  
Contest Organizer  
Phoenix, AZ



## BODY BEAT

British researchers say they've discovered brain damage similar to that suffered by severe alcoholics among people who've taken Valium for periods of five to ten years. Professor Malcolm Lader of the London Institute of Psychology says brain scans of long-term Valium users revealed at least 25 percent had severe abnormalities, and another 50 percent had some signs of impairment. Scientists at Hoffman-Larouch, developers of the tranquilizer, says there's no evidence linking it directly to the brain damage. Dr. Lader admits that may be true. But he says if Valium is the culprit, there may be a half-million people in the US and Britain with funny-looking brains as a result.

§

A Chicago man is importing a device which he says could provide relief for thousands of stutterers. The Edinburgh Masker, developed at the University of Edinburgh, looks like a hearing aid, but emits a low-frequency sound that keeps stutterers from hearing their own speech. Herbert Goldberg, a realtor who learned of the masker on a trip to Scotland, says researchers have found that stutterers overcome their disability if they are prevented from hearing their own voices. Goldberg claims the masker helped him conquer his own stuttering problem and he's created a foundation for fluency in Chicago (312-752-7200) to help other stutterers buy their own devices.

§

A recent survey by Ross Laboratories indicates that last year 55 percent of American women breastfed their babies, up from one in four only a decade ago. Women today are also nursing their infants longer. Twenty-five percent of mothers still gave the baby the breast at the age of six months. Only one in twenty did a decade earlier.

§

A historian at the University of Maryland thinks she knows why women were tried for displaying witch-like behavior in 17th century Massachusetts. Mary Matossian theorizes that women burned as witches had, likely eaten rye bread contaminated with ergot, a fungus that thrives in cold, rainy weather. Matossian says some symptoms once considered proof of demonic possession -- such as

convulsions or the feeling of being jabbed or bitten -- are also symptoms that can arise from ergot poisoning.

Matossian further reports that New England apparently underwent an abnormal cold spell from 1690 to 1692, which could have encouraged the spread of ergot. Says Matossian, "New Englanders believed in witchcraft both before and after 1692, yet in no other year was there such severe persecution of witches."

§

Bubonic plague -- the Black Death which killed hundreds of thousands of people during the Middle Ages -- is making a comeback. Before 1965, there was an average of only one case a year reported in this country. Now it's up to fifteen cases a year. The disease is most prevalent in the west, where it is carried by squirrels and other rodents. Thomas Quan of the National Centers for Disease Control says bubonic plague is on the rise because people are spending more time outdoors.

## Weather Report

The Weather Report is published monthly, October through July by the DC Gazette. The Weather Report comes free with a subscription to the DC Gazette, but is also available separately at \$5 a year. The Weather Report uses the services of Pacific News Service, College Press Service, Community Press Features and HerSay News Service.

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WEATHER REPORT

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Washington Post editors, still being hassled over the Janet Cooke affair, may find some small comfort in the thought that Cooke was a piker compared to Ben Hecht. Hecht, pressed for a good story, once went out and contrived a piece about a streetcar motorman who had fainted, leaving his vehicle to race through the streets filled with screaming passengers. At a cost of \$5, Hecht produced a photo of terrified bystanders waving their arms at a passing streetcar. It appeared on the front page of the Chicago Daily Journal. When a representative of the traction company stormed into the editor's office demanding an apology,

the editor told him, "Your organization, sir, is already in sufficiently bad odor with its grafted franchises and boodle politics. I advise you not to add to your crimes that of libel against the press."

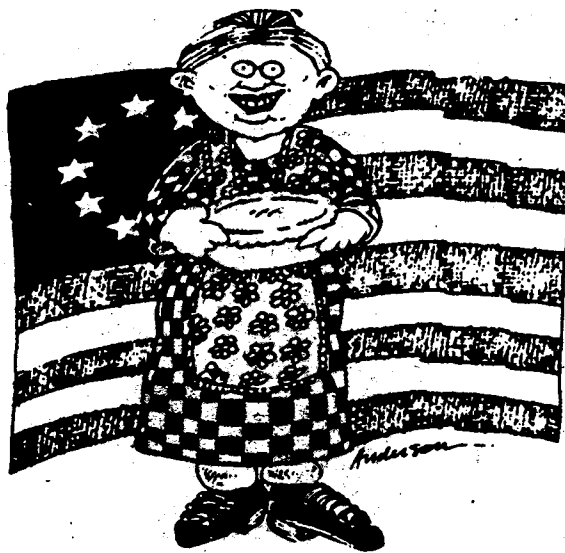
Hecht also got a seven column headline, "Earthquake Rips Chicago" over a story complete with a photo of a fissure on the Lincoln Park beach. Hecht and a buddy spent two hours digging the fissure and found relatives who were willing to report broken dishes, a swaying Masonic temple and so forth. Reported Hecht, "For several days, during which an angry rival press sought to belittle the Journal's great scoop of the earth's upheaval, my aunts, uncles and cousins stood firm in their memories of terror and shock."

The jukebox is in trouble. Ten years ago, there were about a half million jukeboxes in this country. Today, that figure is down to around 260,000. Larry Siegal, president of the Seeburg Company, says "There's been a change in our culture. Most fast-food restaurants want their patrons to come in, eat and get out. They don't want them to have an idle chat." Besides, he says, video games are more profitable and "every kid has a Japanese radio that's the same quality as a jukebox." He figures the wave of the future is the video jukebox, which his company manufactures. "Without that," says Siegal, I see the jukebox business going from bad to worse."

According to Los Angeles psychologist Jonathan Kellerman, video games are good for kids. They give them "a chance to attain success, to win and to be in charge." Unlike TV viewers, who invariably become bored and passive, Kellerman says video game-players "must be constantly alert." A California optometrist is even prescribing video games to children with coordination problems. Dr. John Rogers says youngsters who own home video games show a marked improvement in hand-eye coordination -- a skill essential for everything from sports to reading.

Sign on Maryland Route 27:  
"Disregard This Sign."

Some scientists are saying the country's next big earthquake may be centered in Missouri, not California, and could cause catastrophic damage from Dallas to Detroit. St. Louis seismologist Otto Nuttli says there's a



## Apple Pie

25 percent chance the region will be hit by a huge earthquake by the year 2000. The New Madrid fault, which runs through southeastern Missouri, was the site of the biggest recorded quake in US history. In 1811, a series of tremors measuring up to 8.5 on the Richter Scale shook buildings as far away as Cincinnati. Something of that proportion today, says Dr. Nuttli, could cause up to \$15 billion in damage. Safety experts are warning the midwest is woefully unprepared for such an emergency. "It took California 50 years to make its schools safe," says University of Wisconsin environmental engineer Arthur Atkisson. "There are no constituencies here that give a damn, and legislators aren't going to act without them."

One of the current popular films in China is called "To give Birth to Children Without Teaching Them Whose Fault It Is." At least, that's the Chinese title. In English it's known as "Rebel Without a Cause."

A Swiss watchmaker is selling a precision compass that points toward Mecca. Moslems can purchase the "Mecca Module" for seven hundred dollars, with jeweled models going for \$50,000 and up.

Having a prestigious job apparently doesn't increase your self-esteem. Pennsylvania State University researchers who asked nearly a thousand men in varying professions how they regarded their social lives, their families and themselves came up with some surprising results. Far from feeling inferior, most blue collar workers felt just as socially acceptable -- if not more so -- than teachers or college professors. Those findings, according to the authors of the report, suggest that workers with drab, unchallenging jobs "frequently find support from other dimensions of their work" or from off-the-job sources.

According to his financial disclosure statement, Louisiana Representative Charles Roemer says he earned between five and fifteen thousand dollars last year from his hobby -- playing poker. Most of his earnings came from high-stake games in his home state, but the freshman Democrat says one of this

congressional colleagues already owes him more money than he could ever pay back.

Bigger isn't always cheaper. Researchers at the University of Rhode Island surveyed more than two thousand grocery store items, and found the same product often costs more per unit when purchased in larger packages. Among the biggest ripoffs: tomato sauce, dishwashing liquid, detergent and salad oil.

Remember how UFOs or satanic cults were supposedly performing weird rites and mutilating cattle in the midwest a few years ago? Well, it turns out aliens and cultists weren't to blame after all. Canadian researchers say the real culprits were ravens. Bird expert Alex Middleton at Ontario's Guelph University says ravens have somehow developed a taste for cow's eyes. They swoop down on herds in late winter and spring when food is scarce, plucking out the cows' eyes and entrails.

Ohio's Republican contender for governor has apologized to a woman whom he asked to undress when she arrive to interview him. Representative Clarence Brown has explained through an aide that he was merely jokingly comparing his busy office to a physician's office when he greeted reporter Mary Ann Sharkey with the words, "Go into my salon and take off your clothes."

Harvard University is looking for some bright but penniless students. Harvard says financially needy applicants have decreased ten percent in the past three years, and despite its elitist reputation, university admissions officials say the school prefers a "mix" reflective of the general population.

### Education Going to Pot

In the shift phantasmagoria of educationism, it is hard to guess what the words mean. Take your best shot at an old favorite: individualized. Good. Now check your guess with reference to a few items in *The Illinois Primer of Individualized Education Programs*:

'Student [I] will stay on potty chair and perform needed function at least once a day.'

'Student will regulate bowel movements and independently toilet self with success by the end of the year.'

'Upon entering lavatory student will grasp underpants in order to pull them down -- 90 percent criteria level.'

We would've thought that if there were one thing, one lousy thing, that those outrageous meddlers could not seek to control under the rubric of individualizing and uniqueness of the individual, it would be... surely... Oh, the hell with it.

You can read all about it in 'The Law of Regularity,' by Jack Frymier, in *The Educational Forum*, XLIV:2, put out at Ohio State U., Columbus.

—Underground Grammarian



# NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## Dupont Circle

The BZA has granted permission for the Pall Mall Apartments, 1112 16th NW, to be turned into offices on the first three floors. The local neighborhood commission opposed the move on the grounds that 31 apartments would be lost.

*The following comes from the Dupont Circle Political Action Committee:*

Comparison of the 1970 and 1980 census figures indicate that the population of Dupont Circle has been reduced by 25%—almost 5,000 people—in the last 10 years. Most of that population loss was caused by conversion of houses and apartments to offices and commercial businesses, sometimes legally, but often in violation of the law.

The fact is, the Dupont Circle community is under attack by developers—with the aid and assistance of our own city government.

- The Office of Planning and Development and the Zoning Commission have enacted zoning which encourages conversion of houses and apartments to offices and commercial uses.
- The Office of Planning and Development and the Board of Zoning Adjustment have routinely approved variances and exceptions which encourage loss of residential housing.
- Even in residential zones, the Office of Planning and Development and the Zoning Commission have supported Planned Unit Developments which exempt developers from many of the protections of the Zoning Laws.
- Hundreds of lawyers, non-profit organizations, and other office and commercial users have simply moved into homes and apartments and used them as offices—in total defiance of the law—and the city government has taken no action.

Look at 16th Street as an example: once, thousands of people lived there. Now, high rise apartment buildings have been converted into hotels and row house buildings have been converted into office buildings—because of the type of zoning enacted by the Zoning Commission. In addition, other lawyers and non-profit organizations have simply ignored the residential zoning and moved into homes and used them as offices. Developers and speculators have thrown people out of their homes in order to convert them to hotels and offices for greater profit.

For years, the Dupont Circle Citizens Association & the Advisory Neighborhood Commission have fought these outrages with lawsuits and pleadings before the Zoning Commission. But the problem is that the developers and zoning criminals have more political clout.

Mayor Marion Barry had nearly \$1 million in his campaign fund this year—more than all three candidates combined in the primary four years ago! A large percentage of these funds come from the development community. But the shocking part is that a high percentage of Patricia Roberts Harris's money came from the same source.

—William Treanor, Chair, Dupont Circle Political Action Committee.

*The following items come to us from the Dupont Circle Neighborhood Commission:*

The Advisory Neighborhood Commission will soon have available an updated version of the "Tenants Survival Guide." Prepared by ANC 3B, the booklet contains instructions on how to organize a tenants' association as well as a rundown on tenants' rights and major housing legislation.

After meetings with citizens from this and other neighborhoods, the Office of Planning & Development has proposed the following procedures as aids to rectifying zoning violations in the future:

- 1) a Central Complaint office be established;
- 2) zoning offenses be decriminalized in order to allow the city to levy civil penalties on violators for each

day of non-compliance; 3) real estate agents be required to discuss with prospective buyers or tenants the proper zoning uses of property.

Tenants in the Boston House apartment building, 1711 Massachusetts Ave., recently rejected lucrative "relocation fees" and voted against condo conversion. A condo law enacted in September 1980 permits tenants by majority vote to reject or proceed with conversion. Boston House Tenant Association president David Smith reported most tenants considered the high cost of moving, steeper rents elsewhere and the fact the "relocation fee" would be assessed as taxable income as factors in their decision.

Presently the D.C. noise ordinance prohibits trash/garbage pickups in residential zones before 7 a.m. However, such collections can take place in commercial zones before that hour. Increasing numbers of residents adjacent to commercial zones have complained that trash compactors awaken them as early as 4 a.m. Consequently, the ANC has requested the law be changed to disallow refuse pickup before 7 a.m. in commercial zones that are within 200 feet of residential zones.

## Upper NE

The D.C. Department of Transportation says it will replace the Franklin Street Bridge over the B&O and Metrorail.

Anchor Club, a social and recreational program for adults recovering from mental and emotional illness, needs volunteers to prepare an afternoon meal on Saturdays and Sundays for 25-35 people. Volunteers can use food which is supplied by the club or purchase food, for which they will be reimbursed. The meal generally is served by 5 p.m. and members perform any required cleanup chores. The club has a fully equipped commercial style kitchen.

Sponsored by Anchor Mental Health Association, Anchor Club began through volunteer efforts in 1958, under the guidance of Monsignor John G. Kuhn. This past year the club served more than 300 persons.

Whether you can volunteer once a month or once a year, your talents in the culinary arts can be put to good use. Interested persons may call the club director, Rachel Roth, at 832-8314, Tuesdays through Saturdays. Anchor Club is located at 1018 Monroe St., N.E.

## LOOKING BACK

The Corporation of the infant City of Washington provided two public schools for white children by 1806. Western School at 17th and I Streets, N.W. restricted attendance to boys only. Few girls attended the Eastern School on East Capitol Street across from the Capitol. To fill this gap, several private groups and churches established schools for white girls and for free blacks.

In 1833, several women on Capitol Hill established the Female Charity School Society to support a School for the instruction of poor white children in the rudiments of a common English education, in sewing, knitting, & other useful employments, & in morals & religion.

Organizers received donations from the First Presbyterian Church and from approximately 60 women living on Capitol Hill and around the Navy Yard. Several donors lived near New Jersey Avenue and B Street, S.E., such as Mrs. Seth Cartwright, whose husband was a grocer, and Mrs. John Frost, married to a clerk in the Capitol. The lengthy lists of donors kept by Treasurer Campbell during the 1830's contain many familiar names: Mrs. Joseph Gales, Mrs. Joseph Nourse, Mrs. George Waterston, Mrs. Cranch, Mrs. Overton Carr, Miss Blagden, and Ann Benning.

The Board hired Miss Flood to teach at a monthly salary of \$12.00. By 1835, Miss Frances Elvans replaced her, receiving \$14.58, all duly recorded by Mary Campbell, the treasurer.

The Society rented rooms for their school, also known as the Capitol Hill Female Free School. After receiving the donation of a lot on the east side of New Jersey Avenue between C and D Streets, S.E., the Society hired the Capitol Hill house carpenter Samuel Lewis and plasterers Philips & Landsdale for the construction of a small schoolhouse.

Of a total enrollment between 50 and 60 girls, usually about 25 attended regularly, much to the regret of teacher Elvans, who considered

*the frequent absence of her Scholars as being a great impediment in the way of their own improvement and having the effect to make her appear to great disadvantage in the examination of her Classes.*

Mrs. C. Hall and Rachel Ann Smith served on a committee to investigate absenteeism, often visiting the students' homes. In October 1840, they reported on several absentees, including these two girls:

*Your Committee called upon Mrs. Barnes. . . great gratitude was expressed by this Parent for what had been done for her Child, who is of feeble and delicate constitution, and unfitted for laborious work. The Intemperance of the Husband for five years has reduced this Family and rendered it an arduous task for the wife to obtain barely a support.*

*Your Committee read a note from Mrs. Carman to Miss Frances, saying that her Child was without shoes, and unless the ladies of the School could furnish her with a pair, She would be obliged to absent herself from school.*

The Committee studying absenteeism also noted that attendance was lowest on Fridays when students were "detained at home to assist in finishing up the /family's/ weeks work."

Some parents were embarrassed to send their children to a free school as if it were confirmation of their poverty status. One proud father kept his daughter out of the school despite the wishes of his wife and daughter; the Committee reported that Mrs. Brown enrolled her daughter without the knowledge of her husband after the Committee's home visit.

The Society continued to raise funds through individual donations and through assistance from the city government. Rather than encourage co-educational attendance at the city public schools, believed by many educators to be morally corruptive, the City Corporation provided annual subsidies to the female free school. The Capitol Hill Female Free School received a \$200 annual subsidy for two years.

By 1848, the all-female Board of Managers was forced to close its school due to lack of funds. Writing on February 24, 1848, "believing, under God, the School has been the means of saving many not only from vice in this world, but misery in the next," Frances Elvans regretfully resigned her position as teacher of the Capitol Hill Female Free School.

—ELIZABETH J. MILLER  
Columbia Historical Society Newsletter



A new shopping center, developed by the Horning Brothers at Hawaii Ave and Taylor St. NE, was dedicated this summer.

Neighborhood Commission 5C has written city hall and the federal government asking for assistance for a plan to renovate 33 run-down and vacant apartments at 1834 4th St. NE.

A coalition has been formed to try to stop development of a 7-Eleven store at 1921 Rhode Island Ave. NE. Crime, traffic and litter are cited as factors, although there may be an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the growing number of Asian-run businesses in black communities. Seventeen of the 27 local 7-Eleven franchises are run by Asians.

## Le Droit Park

The Le Droit Park Preservation Society has received the donation of a building at 519 Florida Avenue, N.W. within the historic district for use as its headquarters. The Le Droit Park Preservation Cultural Center will contain offices, meeting space, and areas for display of historical materials for use by the Le Droit Park community.

## Kalorama

Oct. 17, Noon-5 p.m. A Kalorama House Tour, sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson House Advisory Council. The tour includes nine residences and one embassy. Admission is \$10. Sent checks to A Kalorama House Tour, Woodrow Wilson House, 2340 S Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Info: 387-4062.

## West of the Park

The Reno Road issue is still on the back burner as the Department of Transportation has hired a consultant to do a \$50,000 study of the problem of traffic control. Earlier a DOT hearing examiner had recommended that the current restrictions be maintained with the addition of banning parking along the route. DOT director Thomas Downs calls the Reno problem "the single most divisive and time-consuming issue" local transportation officials have faced recently.

Ward Three schools are showing an increase in enrollment, particularly on the primary level. In most cases, the mid-September figures exceed the projected enrollment figures, according to school board member Wanda Washburn.

## Georgetown

The Department of Transportation is faced with a Georgetown hot potato, a proposal by Georgetown University to install a traffic light at its Canal Street entrance and permit left hands turns into the campus by eastbound cars. There's strong community opposition in the Foxhall area.

"The Georgetown," the new mule-drawn barge on the canal is now operating. Last trip is October 17. The barge leaves Lock #3 between 30th & Thomas Jefferson St. Wednesday through Sunday from noon to 630 pm. Two special lunchtime trips are available from noon to 1 pm

and 1 to 2 pm. Tickets go on sale two hours in advance from the NPS office at Foundry Mall. Info: 472-4376.

§

Georgetown liquor dealers and others are complaining about the restriction in the lottery law that prohibits lottery sales in the Georgetown historic district. Eagle Wine & Liquor reports business down since the lottery began.

§

## Tenleytown

Owners of the One Flight Up, the Godfather and Three Dimensions have agreed to hire guards to cut down on complaints of noise and disorderly conduct in the vicinity of the establishments. The three bars were up for liquor license renewal.

The Friendship-Tenleytown Citizen Association is 90 years old this year. Over the years, the organization has led campaigns for the establishment of a branch library, a local high and junior high school and for full fire protection for the neighborhood.

## Cleveland Park

The National Capital Planning Commission has rejected a proposed development on the Tregaron site.

The Zoning Commission has approved a \$60 million addition to the McLean Gardens project despite some community opposition. The plan would almost double the size of the project, adding apartment buildings as high as ten stories as well as offices and a shopping center. Construction is scheduled to begin next year with completion due in 1990.

The renovated headquarters of Engine Company 28, 3522 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., has reopened. The building, built in 1916 for horse-drawn fire engines, is one of a series of fire stations being renovated.

The eight-month rehabilitation project included installation of new heating and cooling systems, complete renovation of dormitory and office facilities, installation of new doors and gutters, installation of an emergency generator and other work.

\* \* \*

## Classifieds

(Classifieds are five cents a word payable in advance. Mail to DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009)

PRIVACY -- CONFIDENTIAL MAIL FORWARDING/RECEIVING, Code Name Fine, Single Remails \$1, SASE, Orlando Mail Drop, Box 18039-DCG, Orlando, Fla. 32860. [feb]

YOUNG MAN in prison, with no family or friends who care. Would very much like to hear from a somebody, to help keep me from losing myself in loneliness. Anyone, please write to Bill Michaud #17915, PO Box 208, SDCC, Indian Springs, Nev. 89070.

## The Tregaron Case

The somewhat modified proposal of Tregaron Corporation to construct a 120-unit townhouse row across the middle of the historic Tregaron estate is wholly unacceptable from an historic preservation standpoint. Although revised, the proposal makes only superficial changes from the original plan. The number of units has been decreased, but the size of individual units has been increased to achieve an overall density level which is at the legal *maximum* FAR (floor-area-ratio) permitted under a planned unit development. Moreover, exterior parking has been significantly expanded. The result is a ground disturbance footprint even greater than in the original proposal.

The developer's townhouses still dominate the site, essentially cutting off the mansion house from the surrounding woodland setting, contorting a grand design into cookie-cutter city lots. The mansion would be surrounded by a wall of houses. The gracious effect of the existing roadway approach would be completely lost because of the overpowering nature of these structures. The existing retaining walls would be penetrated to give access to the houses. The housing layout and such sketch information as the developer has chosen to present regarding their design has no compatibility with the historic character of the property or the surrounding neighborhood.

Any development on the Tregaron property will affect its character. A sensitive, limited development plan may be capable of realization without undue damage; however, this developer has not begun to develop such a plan. He persists in attempting to achieve a maximum-density development in order to maximize his profits. This is why Friends of Tregaron has found it necessary to take the extraordinary step of retaining and paying for expert architectural assistance, including the presentation of alternative design concepts for development.

No proposal for development of the property should be approved unless it embodies the following critical elements.

- **Limited Density.** This means a density equivalent to what might be permitted under existing zoning after taking into account essential terrain considerations. That number of units is certainly not higher than forty to fifty and may be significantly lower. Such a limited density would also be compatible with the surrounding single family residential area, including historic Cleveland Park.

- **Compatible Style.** This means small scale structures with architectural qualities compatible with the mansion house. It also means units which are widely separated so as not to dominate the site. Such houses also must be compatible with the surrounding community which is roughly contemporary with the mansion. Our architect has presented several concept designs.

- **Preservation.** The open, integral character of the site, dominated by the mansion house surrounded by its grounds, should be retained. Roads should be left as they are, avoiding significant new road construction. Retaining walls should not be breached. Views to the mansion, and from it, should not be disturbed. No major trees should be cut.

- **Land Protection.** Construction on slopes of 25 percent or more should be absolutely forbidden. There should be little or no construction on slopes of 15 percent or greater. All drainage from developed areas should be contained on site without the use of open drainage ponds or other unsightly features.

Of course such a development as these criteria suggest will be less profitable for the developer than his maximum density proposal. That is not a genuine hardship, however. The developer purchased with full knowledge of the land's historic designation, its sensitive terrain features, the surrounding community's strong opposition to intensive development, and previous unsuccessful development efforts. There is no legal or moral obligation to maximize the developer's profits especially when such an effort can only be achieved at the cost of destroying this beautiful, historic site.

—Friends of Tregaron





## Roses & Thorns

• **ROSES TO CODY PFANSTIEHL**, who has retired as Metro's public relations director after 21 years with the system. In all our years of constant criticism of Metro, Cody remained friendly and helpful. Although he often seemed unduly optimistic, he never tried to fool us. He was, in fact, the best running vehicle Metro had. We'll miss him.

• **THORNS TO THE WASHINGTON POST** for running a headline over a story on Dave Clarke's growing support that read "Suspensions over Clarke's Support Rise." The inside head read "Clarke's Rise in Support Triggers Suspicion." According to the Washington Tribune, the Post apologized to Clarke that day, saying it meant "surprise" not "suspicion."

• **THORNS ONCE AGAIN TO THE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPERS COMMISSION** which, as part of its program to beautify the city's main street, cut down 20 mature elms and oaks on the avenue between 6th and 10th St. NW. It only took the trees 35 years to grow to the size they had attained prior to the defoliation project. Said Charles Atherton, secretary of the Fine Arts [sic] Commission, "There's a certain element of sadness to that. But, unfortunately, that's part of the requirements when you redevelop a thoroughfare like Pennsylvania Avenue." The elms and oaks will be replaced with new trees this spring.

• **ROSES TO THE WASHINGTON AREA BICYCLISTS ASSOCIATION** which turned ten this year. WABA has been a very well-run and effective public interest group.

• **THORNS TO THE WASHINGTON POST** for burying two important local stories bearing on the recent election campaign inside its second Metro section. One story found the DC auditor recanting his thrice-made and much ballyhooed prediction of a multimillion dollar city deficit, and saying that there would now be a surplus. The second story reported the opposition of the local US Attorney to the mandatory sentencing initiative. No malice was involved, since both pieces supported the Post's editorial position, but it was extremely sloppy editing.

• **ROSES TO JACK EISEN**, whose column in the Post is an oasis of life. Jack is one of the few writers on the Post who describes local matters as though he actually lived here — rather than just visiting for a few days.

## Foxhall Village

The city starts next spring laying a new water main under the street car right of way. ANC commissioner Kirk Rankin (333-6849) is liaison for any problems that arise.

The St. John's Development Center has asked the BZA for permission to add two portable classroom buildings to its private school at 5005 McArthur Blvd.

## Burleith-Glover Pk

Advisory Neighborhood Commission 3B has voted:

- To oppose Georgetown University's proposal to close the Healy Street entrance (37th and O) and make Canal Road the main entrance. This will call for the erection of a traffic light on Canal Road, allowing motorists to make a left hand turn into the university.

- To oppose the proposal by the National Capitol Area Transportation Federation to extend Whitehaven Street through to Massachusetts Avenue. This extension is not needed and will have detrimental effects on the community. The Commission is opposed to any construction of roads in park land such as this proposal suggests.

- To urge Mayor Barry to appoint a permanent director for emergency health care services with the intention of increasing the city's deficient emergency health care services.

- To urge the Department of Transportation to extend the Wisconsin Avenue mini-bus route (M-12) to Calvert Street, thus decreasing the congestion on the 30 bus line.

The owners of 2346 40th St. NW has withdrawn an application before the BZA to construct a four unit apartment building. There had been complaints about the project from neighbors concerned about noise and parking and also opposition from the ANC and the Office of Planning and Development.

## Capitol Hill

The Department of Recreation has applied to the National Park Service for a grant for \$150,000 to cover renovation of the Sherwood Playground at 10th and F Streets, N.E.

About 31,000 customers a week are shopping at the D.C. Farmers' Market this year, compared with 10,000 to 12,000 last year.

The market is in its third year of operation in Parking Lot #6 of RFK Stadium, off Oklahoma Avenue, N.E.

The market is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays this year, and will remain open until December 23.

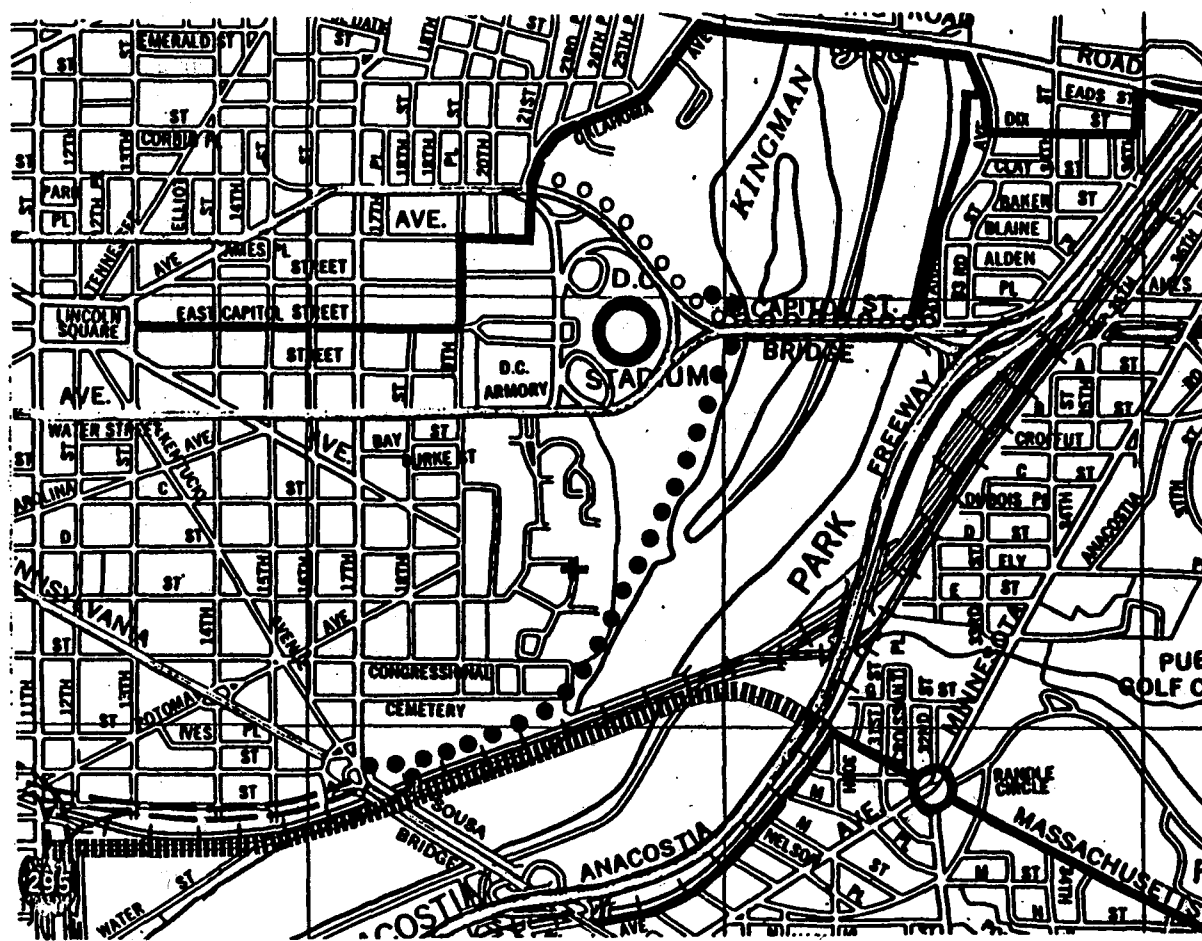
The Department of Transportation has proposed the addition of two new bicycle routes.

One bicycle route would start at 11th and M, S.E., and end at 30th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, S.E. It would provide an Anacostia River crossing to the Massachusetts Avenue bicycle route that is safer than Sousa Bridge. Currently bicyclists using Sousa Bridge must cross four freeway ramps between Barney Circle and Fairlawn Avenue.

The other bicycle route would begin at the eastern end of Barney Circle, S.E., and end at the western end of the Whitney Young Memorial Bridge. It would serve as a bicycle transportation link between neighborhoods east and west of the Anacostia River and it would provide recreational sight-seeing opportunities in an underdeveloped section of the Anacostia River shoreline.

Friendship House has received a grant for energy conservation. The money will be used for seminars for residents and workshops on weatherization.

Neighborhood Commission 6B has been helping to deal with complaints about a disco-bar-restaurant at 8th & E SE. Complaints include noise and the presence of prostitutes in the vicinity. The owners have agreed to move the loudspeakers so they won't be so annoying to nearby residents and they have also expressed concern about the prostitutes. The police say they will give the area added coverage on weekends.



EXISTING BIKE ROUTE 00000 CONNECTIONS BETWEEN EXISTING AND PROPOSED ROUTES  
FIRST PROPOSED ROUTE SECOND PROPOSED ROUTE

### PROPOSED SOUTHEAST BIKE ROUTES



The owners of 601 Tenth St. NE have asked the BZA for permission to change the non-conforming use of the building from a grocery store to a beauty salon.

IBM has given Friendship House \$100,000 to hire and train 200 inner-city youths to take a community survey.

## East of the River

Ground has been broken for a \$5.4 million renovation of the Garfield Hill apartments, a 93-unit development at 23rd and Hartford Sts. SE. It's the first projected to be rehabilitated by the new Housing Finance Agency.

Ground has been broken for the rehabilitation program at the East Capitol Dwelling public housing development. \$22 million will be spent on the 577-unit development.

Mayor Barry has announced a program to generate about \$40 million in development for the area surrounding the Minnesota Avenue Metrorail station. The program will include commercial, retail

and housing development and will create close to 900 jobs.

The program will feature development of close to 15-acres on the northwest corner of Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road, including office buildings and retail and residential construction on air rights over Metrorail facilities. The program also will include rehabilitation of existing commercial structures in that area and some new construction on vacant land.

The District has received federal approval to form a low-interest loan fund so landlords east of the Anacostia River can rehabilitate their housing, much of it for lower-income tenants.

This demonstration program is designed to help stabilize small rental properties of fewer than 30 units and prevent displacement of residents.

\$450,000 of Community Development Block Grant funds will be committed by the Department of Housing and Community Development to assist in the rehabilitation of approximately 150 properties in three neighborhoods east of the Anacostia River; Bellview, Garfield Heights/Knox Hill, and Naylor Gardens.

The funds will become part of a rehabilitation loan fund that will be used in conjunction with market rate loans provided by a consortium of private lenders, creating a pool of well below-market interest rate loans. The net effect will be that the District will provide the leverage of one dollar of public funds to attract three dollars of private sector financing, said DHCD Director Robert Moore.

HUD also will provide rental assistance to low-income residents in a total of 50 units under the Section 8 program. Under this program lower-income residents pay no more than a quarter of their incomes for rent, and the remainder of fair market value is subsidized. The assistance payments are an inducement to landlords for renovation.

After four years of arduous planning, numerous setbacks and the uncertainty of the lending market, more than 130 southeast families have realized their dream of home ownership. Last July, the Rockburne Estates Association for Cooperative Housing, along with Mayor Marion Barry and Councilwoman Wilhelmina Rolark celebrated the grand opening of Washington's newest cooperative housing community, Rockburne Estates, located at 2600 Jasper Street S.E.

In 1978, residents of the then-named Suitland Parkway Overlook Apartments formed a tenants association to collectively improve the living conditions within their 224-unit complex. After successfully documenting building code violations and reductions in service, the tenants staged a rent strike. Nearly a year later, a satisfactory settlement was reached and the owners offered to sell the seven-building, garden-type complex to the tenants association.

With the assistance of Zuniga & Associates, a Washington-based housing development firm, and Neil Goldman, the association's attorney, the group obtained acquisition financing through the

# 15 YEARS AGO in the pages of the Gazette

## Visitors Center Bill Introduced

SENATOR Joseph Tydings (D-Md.) has introduced a bill that could lead to Union Station becoming a national visitors' center, complete with lectures, displays, films and a 4,000 car parking lot. The bill is based on the recommendations of the National Visitors Center Commission.

Under the measure, the federal government could enter into a lease agreement with the Washington Terminal Co., owner of Union Station, which would provide for the alteration of the structure into the center and for the construction of a new parking lot and railroad station.

## VIETNAM

Rep. Don Edwards told a Capital East audience that he was confident negotiations would result from a unilateral cessation of bombing in North Vietnam and that a negotiated withdrawal could be thereafter arranged. Edwards said he had read many speeches and articles justifying the Vietnam war and that he could only conclude that all were attempts to "rationalize a tragic series of policy errors." He quoted John Kenneth Galbraith's speech in which Galbraith had said that those most eloquent in defense of Marshall Ky's form of dictatorial democracy were the same persons who have most ignored democracy in Selma and Harlem.

## TRUCKS BEFORE TALK

Rev. Roy Settles of St. Mathews Baptist Church, who organized neighborhood youth workers to clean trash out of a vacant lot at New Jersey and K, called Sanitation Superintendent William Roeder and asked for a truck to remove the trash. Roeder said he wanted a conference first. Rev. Settles said he wanted a truck first. Settles won. The truck came.

## HINE ANNEX DROPPED

The Board of Education has given up its fight to expand Hine Junior High, 8th & Penna. SE. Granville Woodson of the school system told a meeting that the expansion of Jefferson Jr. High in SW would eliminate the need for the Hine addition.

## Principal Hits Teacher Skill

A CAPITOL East principal told the Circle-on-the-Hill last month that the city's schools were in "pretty bad shape" and that "the chances are that the teachers in this area are not going to be up to standard."

Thomas Poore, principal of the Ludlow-Hayes Schools (who is about to take a year's leave of absence from the D. C. school system), participated in a Circle panel meeting that discussed whether "advantaged" and "disadvantaged" children could learn together.

Poore stated that "I doubt seriously that the parents in Montgomery County would accept the level of teaching you find here."

The outgoing principal also attacked former school superintendent Carl Hansen and what he called "Hansenism," which he described as a "unique form of education whereby all ideas come from one glowing star."

"When we tried to experiment," he continued, "we got fantastic negative feedback" from superiors in the school system.

## PEACE POLL

Concerned Citizens for Peace has found that 44% of those surveyed were in opposition to Vietnam bombing raids, 48% consider our military presence in Vietnam a mistake.

## CONGRESSIONAL RATS

A few days after the House killed a local rat control measure, a group of Friendship House day campers were walking across the Capitol grounds when they spotted, yes, a rat. The rat was being chased by a dog, which eventually captured the rodent and killed it. The children went home and wrote a letter to all congressmen asking that they at least control rats in their own back yard.

National Consumer Cooperative Bank and purchased the property in July 1981.

Rockburne Estates has a variety of amenities such as a multi-purpose club room for the residents' use; day and after-school child care facilities; auto-care space; energy-saving measures like the installation of a solar hot water heating system; washers and dryers in each unit; recreational facilities for children and adults, and a security system for the entire complex.

In addition, elderly residents, living on fixed incomes, will be able to remain in the association and become owners as a result of grants provided by the association and loans made possible by the Department of Housing and Community Development through their Home Purchase Assistance Payments Program.

Rockburne Estates is located in the Garfield-Douglass Heights neighborhood of far southeast Washington. The cooperative conversion represents the first successful effort by a tenants association in that area to revitalize their community. Information: Ms. Mary Ross, President, Rockburne Estates Association for Cooperative Housing at 889-7300.

\* \* \*

## Anacostia

"Tis Town, Yet Country Too: The Selling of Uniontown, Le Droit Park and Cleveland Park" is the exhibit currently at the Anacostia Branch Library. The exhibit, designed by the Columbia Historical Society, will be on view through October 15. Highlighted in the exhibit is Uniontown, Washington's first suburb. In 1854, the Union Land Association advertised the availability for white Washingtonians only of their subdivided lots near present-day Good Hope Road and ML King Avenue. With the phrase, "Everyman a Freeholder," the developers promised to provide urban amenities such as paved streets and utility lines in the midst of rural Anacostia.

## West End

The Zoning Commission has received an application for a Planned Unit Development to be constructed on the southeast corner of the 26th and K NW. The site is presently occupied by small to medium sized dwellings and commercial establishments. Under the PUD, these would be razed and replaced with a high density apartment building of approximately 102 units. The case is 82-7P.

## Up 16th Street

*The following items come to us from Neighbors Inc.:*

The Seventh Day Adventist Church has retained a Canadian firm, Tocana, to develop plans for the SDA's property in Takoma Park, Md. and Takoma D.C. The SDA intend to relocate their world headquarters and publishing company to a new site on Highway 20 in Maryland after having been in Takoma for some 67 years.

Members of Plan Takoma, headed by PT president Helen Helfer, met with the owners of Tocana in June to discuss the initial proposals. SDA's landholdings in Takoma total nearly 11 acres near the Metrorail stop, most of which (8½ acres) are on the District side. Not included is the SDA church on Eastern or the education center at Eastern and Laurel. For further information, contact Helen Helfer, 722-0625.

\* \* \*

The Board of Zoning Adjustment has turned down two applications for zoning exceptions on Georgia Ave. One was for an amusement arcade at 7700 Georgia Ave; the other was for a drive-thru window facility for a proposed McDonald's fast food outlet on the east side of Georgia between Geranium and Hemlock. Several neighborhood or-

ganizations, including NI, opposed the applications.

\* \* \*

New NI officers are Everett Marshall, President; Jean Bennett, Vice President; Richard Holzager, Treasurer; and Susan Learmonth, Secretary.

Everett says that one of his major goals would be to involve more people in the workings of the various committees and to encourage more participation from the neighborhoods which make up the NI community.

\* \* \*

On August 24th, a friendly saleswoman went door to door selling an expensive cleaning agent. However, as it turned out, the product she was demonstrating, which cleaned so beautifully, wasn't in the \$27 bottles people bought. Instead they got colored water, or something similar.

When residents discovered this, they called the police who told them to call the consumer protection agency. But the agency had closed for the day, and they were told to call before 7:30 a.m. the next day. The last we heard, before going to press, was that some of the residents had followed the woman in hopes of getting their money back. (One resident had spent over \$50 for the stuff.)

Lessons to be learned? Be cautious with door-to-door salespeople. Many are legitimate, but you should always know them or the product they're selling. Ask for a 10-day trial period before paying, and always pay by check. And, lastly, we need to find out what the police can and should do for us in cases like this.

\* \* \*

The proliferation of go-go bars on Georgia Ave. is a major concern of the Upper Georgia Avenue Planning Committee, chaired by Ramona Green of Shepherd Park. The number of sex-oriented businesses on the avenue has grown in recent months, with the addition of "Tina's" at Geranium St. and the "Washington Palace" at the former Hofberg's restaurant on Eastern Ave.

\* \* \*

Despite losing its zoning application to allow a drive-through window, McDonald's has broken ground for a new fast-food outlet on Georgia Ave., between Geranium and Hemlock. As a "matter-of-right" the development is allowed, without the drive-through window. But how many more of these places can Georgia Ave. (and, most especially, the surrounding neighborhoods that must cope with the traffic, noise and litter) accommodate? Coupled with the go-go bars, Georgia Avenue is fast becoming another 14th Street strip.

\* \* \*

Neighbors Inc. will be 25 years old in June. Plans are now in the works for observing its founding with a series of special activities during the year, culminating with a gala celebration in June.

The idea for NI was first conceived of by Marvin Caplan, a journalist, who, upon moving with his family into his new home in Manor Park in 1958, discovered that the local citizens' association had a clause prohibiting non-caucasian membership. The area was already interracial having undergone a transformation due to the great need of blacks for suitable housing, but the process was being insidiously hastened by the use of fear and prejudice by some unethical real estate agents to speed the departure of whites.

Mr. Caplan initiated a citizens meeting in June 1958 at the only integrated church in the area, the Brightwood Park Methodist Church, 8th and Jefferson St., NW. About 100 persons, equally divided between blacks and whites, attended. Thus was born Neighbors Inc. which was soon aided by a grant of \$10,000 from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation.

\* \* \*

The Recreation Dept. is sponsoring a program for Ward 4 retirees and senior citizens under the direction of Mrs. Battle at the Fort Stevens Recreation Center, 13th and Van Buren Sts., NW.

The group meets on Wednesdays from 12:00 to 3:00 and on Saturdays from 1:00 to 2:00. A donation of \$1.00 per month for refreshments will be requested. Info: Mrs. Battle, 576-6851, between 12:30 and 9:00 p.m.

\* \* \*

The D.C. Department of Transportation has reopened 5th St. at Blair and Dahlia for six months, after which the street will be closed for six months. DOT will then compare traffic conditions before making a final decision on whether to close 5th St.

permanently.

Also, the realignment and landscaping of 4th St., between Cedar and Butternut, has begun.

\* \* \*

The Shepherd School PTA is currently working to get a library in the neighborhood, according to PTA president Ramona Green. Not just a library, but a real community center that will serve people of all ages, with recreational facilities as well as books. They're eyeing property at the triangle bounded by 16th St., Eastern and Portal Drive, presently owned by National Capital Parks, a federal agency.

\* \* \*

## LATE ITEMS

Neighborhood Commission 6B holds its regular meeting on Oct. 12 at 730 pm at 921 Penna. Ave. SE. Info: 543-3344.

§

The final draft of the Eastern Market Area Study has been completed and is on file at the offices of Neighborhood Commission 6B.

§

A rash of store burglaries is bringing serious concern to Capitol Hill merchants.

§

The Washington Area Federation for Progress and the AFGE sponsor a community forum on voting and grassroots organizing on Wednesday, Oct 13 at 730 pm at AFGE headquarters 1325 Mass. Ave. NW. Guest speaker will be Ivanhoe Donaldson. (543-1070)

§

Don't Tear It Down's preservation auction will be held November 13 at the Pension Building. Tickets are \$15. Call 737-1519.

§

Talking to an elections board old-timer we learned that the motto down there used to be, "the voters are always right — even when they're wrong." Also: precinct workers used to be supplied with the previous year's voter print-out so they could check in case a would-be voter didn't occur on the current list. .... The new acting head of the elections board, Dave Splitt, did a masterful job of pulling the city's documents office together. He's well respected by those familiar with his work over the years.

§

Shaw PAC is looking for minority contractors. Call 332-4800.

§

Capitol Hill Arts Workshop offers "Damn Yankees" Oct 29-30 and Nov. 5-6. Hine Auditorium. \$6 at the door. Info: 547-6839.

§

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# FREE PARKING

The mayor has signed the Alcoholic Beverage Control Amendments Act, which creates a new category of license for one-day events and permits use of credit cards for the sale of alcoholic beverages. Retail hours also are expanded—an hour earlier Monday through Thursday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; two extra hours on Friday—9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; and an hour earlier on Saturday—9 a.m. to midnight.

Many religious, political, and neighborhood leaders in the D.C. community have signed the "Statement to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia Opposing Prosecution of Draft Nonregistrants." This statement was initiated by the D.C. Resistance Coalition. Endorsements are still being collected. Info: 234-2000.

Common Capital Fund recently awarded \$21,600 to nine community groups working on projects

ranging from a conference to organize deaf women to take control of their health care to a literacy program to teach Salvadorean refugees to read and write.

Common Capital Fund is accepting grant applications. All applications must be in its office by 5:00 p.m., October 15. No late applications will be accepted.

For funding guidelines, call 265-1305.

The D.C. Department of Recreation will hold a fishing contest at 9 a.m., Oct. 16 in the Georgetown Pool, 34th and Volta Place, N.W. and the Anacostia Pool in Anacostia Park, S.E., between the 11th Street and Pennsylvania Bridges. The contest is open to all age groups. Prizes will be awarded. Contact: Carolyn Mills, 673-7660.

The D.C. Fire Department and Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority and other local fire departments and hospitals will conduct on Nov. 7 the largest test to date of response to a Metrorail disaster. The drill, to begin sometime after 7 p.m., following the usual 6 p.m. Sunday evening closing, will take place between the Foggy Bottom/GWU and Rosslyn Metrorail stations and will be a simulated derailment with fire and with 200 injuries. Response will be evaluated at the scene, in transporting victims to hospitals and in hospital emergency rooms.

The Volunteer Clearinghouse of D.C. needs help in locating volunteers to recruit volunteers. If you're a social work student wanting experience, a counselor or social worker who can spare several hours each week, or someone who'd like to get back into counseling and working with people, the Volunteer Clearinghouse needs you now.

The Clearinghouse is located a block and a half from Metro Center, and volunteers are needed both during working hours and after. Info: 638-2664.

The Catholic University School of Arts and Sciences in cooperation with Ireland's Institute of Public Administration and major political parties is offering students an opportunity to earn credit while working as professional aides to members of the Irish Parliament during the Spring Session, the latter part of January through mid-May.

Internships through the "Program in Irish Society and Politics" involve a close relationship with a member of the Irish Parliament as a research assistant. In addition, the intern will be involved in such areas as constituency relations, representation and party liaison, and preparation of briefing materials.

The program also includes formal course work on Irish Society and Politics, The Irish Literary Tradition, and Ireland in the 19th and 20th Centuries.

Most students will be paying guests of Irish families who will provide room and board.

Admission to the "Program in Irish Society and Politics" is open to upper level undergraduate students and graduate students in accredited colleges and universities. Applicants are admitted on the basis of academic achievement, presence, and the maturity and character necessary to work effectively in a sensitive situation. Available openings are filled on the basis of a written biographical summary which includes questions on interests and professional objectives, reference reports, previous academic performance and an oral interview.

Info: "Program in Irish Society and Politics," School of Arts and Sciences, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064, (202) 635-5129.

The Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has designed two new daytime curricula: paralegal studies and word processing. Because these programs are short, comprehensive and inexpensive, they cater specifically to the individual seeking a career change and to women re-

## THE DC BOOKSHELF

**YESTERDAY'S WASHINGTON:** A photographic history of our city that all lovers of DC will want to have. 20% off at \$7.95.

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**WASHINGTON:** Constance Green's Pulitzer Prize-winning comprehensive history of Washington is now available in paperback for only \$7.50. The basic book of DC history.

**A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR WASHINGTON STUDIES AND DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR LOCAL COLLECTIONS:** This is a revised and enlarged edition of an outstanding bibliography of Washington materials that has been out of print for several years. It has been compiled and annotated by Perry G. Fisher of the Columbia Historical Society and Linda J. Lear of George Washington University. There are nearly 350 entries in the new edition, as well as updated descriptions of the major local collections of Washingtoniana. \$6.

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**ALLEY LIFE IN WASHINGTON:** Family, Community, Religion and Folklife in the City, 1850-1970. By James Borchert. Borchert challenges conventional wisdom that the impact of the city led to the breakdown of migrants' social institutions. Borchert shows how Washington's alley dwellers adapted patterns that permitted continuity and survival in an often harsh environment. The male-headed nuclear family composed the fundamental unit in this urban subculture, but extended families, kinship networks, alley communities, and folk and religious traditions continued to provide coherence and to help alley dwellers cope with the rigors of everyday life. Forgoing outside assistance, these self-reliant people adjusted to their limited incomes and tiny quarters by using folk cures, remedies, and food sources, as well as by devising ingenious furniture. These crowded but isolated and homogeneous populations were able to shape close-knit communities, with social hierarchies which administered aid and comfort to the needy, but which also punished transgressors. This book is being sold by the Gazette at 20% off list price. \$14.80.



entering the work force. Upon completion of the training programs, students will have the necessary skills to gain an entry-level position as a paralegal or a word processor.

To receive more information on these or any of the other curricula offered through the Graduate School's Career Planning and Development Programs, call 447-7124.

\* \* \*

Love A Pet is a project designed to improve the quality of life of the widowed and elderly by providing them with a companion pet. Current research supports the hypothesis that the life span of an older person who has a pet to care for and to love is significantly lengthened. The pilot project, of one year's duration, will place 20 small pets with 20 elderly persons, to be complemented by 20 trained volunteers who will work with the recipients. The 20 recipients will be selected across socio-economic strata in the metropolitan Washington area. In addition, a small aviary is planned for the Washington Home Hospice and Nursing Home. Info: St. Francis Center, 1738 Church St. NW, DC 20036 (234-5613).

\* \* \*

Oct. 18 is the deadline for requesting absentee ballots by mail from the Board of Elections and Ethics, Room 7, ground floor of the District Building, for the November 2 general election.

They may be requested in person from October 18 through October 29.

\* \* \*

Volunteers are needed by Hospice Care of the District of Columbia, which provides medical and supportive services to dying patients and their families. Volunteers are trained to work as members of the home care team, and also to help carry out programs that support the organization: speaking to, informing, and educating community and professional groups, raising money, and performing the other tasks of a growing organization. If you are interested in joining our effort, call the Hospice Care office at 347-1700.

\* \* \*

The Jewish Study Center's fall term begins Thursday, October 14, at 1862 Kalorama Rd., N.W., near Conn. Ave. and Columbia Rd., and lasts through December.

The Jewish Study Center is an evening school for adults seeking to learn basic skills and concepts of Judaism, as well as for those with a traditional Jewish background. Basic Judaism, Jewish Songs, The Siddur (prayerbook), and History of Zionism are a few of the 17 courses offered this semester. Two courses of particular note are The Early Jewish Community in Washington, D.C., which will explore the old synagogues and the early roots of Jewish Washington, and Contemporary Jewish Women's Issues, a lecture series about such issues

as Jewish views on abortion, the rise of women in leadership roles in the Jewish community, and more, all given by prominent women from the Washington area.

The Study Center is a project of Fabragen, a young, progressive Jewish community in the District. The primarily volunteer teaching staff of rabbis, teachers, and others have been providing this service to the community-at-large for over four years. Classes are generally small, and an effort is made to reduce any distance between students and teachers. Info: 667-7829.

\* \* \*

The D.C. Public Library will sponsor free sign language deaf awareness classes from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. for six consecutive Wednesdays starting Nov. 3 in the Martin Luther King Memorial Library, 901 G Street, N.W. Room 315. For more information about the classes, interested persons may call Charlene Petty, 667-2790 (voice only). Contact: Jewel Ogonji, 727-1186 or Alice Hagemeyer, librarian for the deaf on TDD (teletype), 727-2255.

\* \* \*

Copies of the publication: *Downtown D.C.: Recommendations for the Downtown Plan*, are available to interested persons in the Office of Planning and Development offices, room 401 of the District Building, 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue.

\* \* \*

## AROUND THE TOWN

### SENATE VOTES RECORD BUCKS FOR CITY

A Senate appropriations subcommittee has approved a record federal payment for \$364 million for the city for the fiscal year beginning October 1. This is an increase of \$24 million over last year.

### COURT SAVES HISTORIC BUILDING

The DC Court of Appeals has refused to review a decision designating the Demonet Building as an historic landmark. This means developer Dominic Antonelli can't raze the structure. The Demonet Building is that attractive domed building at the corner of Connecticut, Rhode Island and M NW.

### SIDEWALK CAFE HOOKERS

The new building allowing sidewalk cafes to be enclosed during part of the year has such stringent requirements that it may not produce the rush of sidewalk business some anticipated. For example, the cafes can only extend 20 feet from the building line, plans must be drawn by a registered structural engineer and no plumbing fixtures can be installed.

### BIKE ACCIDENTS STUDIED

The Washington Area Bicyclists Association reports that its study of bike accidents over the past few years show that patterns have remained fairly constant. Weekdays account for about 75% of the accidents, over half the accidents occur during other than rush hour and over half are caused by the cyclist.

### TOURISM DOWN; SO IS OFFICE RENTING

Two important economic indicators for the city are down significantly. The Hotel Association of Washington reports that occupancy for the first five months of this year was down over more than 11 percent and attendance at Smithsonian museums is off more than ten percent .... Meanwhile, the Washington Post reports that "the bottom is dropping out the Washington office leasing market and commercial building plans are being delayed indefinitely throughout the city, according to commercial real estate experts. The slump has produced the first decline in local office rents in nearly a decade. Says one local leaser: "The price war in the off-space market has started."

### INCENTIVE ZONES PROPOSED

Mayor Barry has proposed creating incentive (or enterprise)

zones. The zones would be administered by a zone authority appointed by the mayor and would provide a heavy tax subsidy for existing and new businesses. The city has not yet, however, done a cost-benefit analysis of using tax credits in this way and many critics regard such zones as another hand-out to business with little or no benefit to the city as a whole.

MUCH OF OLD DOWNTOWN VOTED A LANDMARK. The landmarks commission has voted to declare the city's old retail core a historic district. The district would run roughly from Seventh Street to 11th Street and from Pennsylvania Avenue to Mount Vernon Square. The district, smaller than that suggested by Don't Tear It Down, has to be approved by the city government before it becomes official.

### NATIONAL CLOSED FOR RENOVATIONS

The National theatre will not open this season because the building is being completely renovated. The job will take until the fall of 1983.

### CHANNING PHILLIPS MOVES TO NEW YORK

Channing Phillips, erstwhile Democratic political leader here and most recently on the staff of the National Endowment for the Humanities, has moved to New York City where he will be minister of planning and coordination for Riverside Church.

### UDC ENROLLMENT STABLE

UDC reports that enrollment this year is 14,107, only eight fewer students than last year. Of these 788 are enrolled in graduate work. Although there are fewer freshman this year than last, there are significantly more sophomores.

### COUNCIL EXPANDS MINORITY DEFINITION

The city council voted 8-2 to expand the city's minority contracting program to include Asian-Americans, Pacific Islanders and Hispanics of European descent.

### METRO VOTES APRIL FARE HIKE

Metro, showing a decline in both rail and bus ridership, has decided to put off the next fare increase to until April. Metro blames the decline on the recession and Metro's poor operating record. Bus ridership was down 8% over the previous year and rail ridership was also down despite the opening of three new stations. Rail breakdowns, on the other hand, were up 20%.



A five month trial of 12-hour shifts for ambulance and communications workers in the Fire Department has resulted in reduced costs for the department and for employees and has favorably affected employee morale, an evaluation team has concluded. The program was a joint effort of the Fire Department and two of its employee unions—Local 2336 of the Communications Workers of America and Local 3721 of the American Federation of Government Employees. Acting Fire Chief Theodore R. Coleman notes that the shift change has resulted in cost savings to the department, through a reduction in overtime and sick leave costs.

"This change has reduced stress for ambulance workers and dispatchers by creating more time off between shifts; and we see improved performance by employees in these positions," Chief Coleman said. "This is particularly important for employees who are providing split-second life-and-death emergency services."

Mayor Barry noted that the District is looking at other situations where a shift change might result in cost savings and improved performance.

Union representatives William Lewis of CWA and William Eberlin of AFGE both reported that their members are pleased with the change.

Councilmember David A. Clarke has introduced a bill to encourage businesses to contribute to neighborhood-based economic development corporations and other community service organizations.

Called the Neighborhood Assistance Act of 1982, Clarke's bill would permit a business firm to claim 50% of an approved contribution or investment as a credit against its corporate income taxes. The bill is modeled after legislation enacted by Missouri and is similar to programs operating in seven states.

The bill authorizes the mayor to determine the neighborhoods eligible for assistance and to approve investments or contributions for the credit.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, at its 311th annual session, minuted its "loving support for those . . . who refuse to pay military taxes voluntarily." The minute noted that "an increasing number of taxpayers are refusing to pay voluntarily the military portion of their Federal income tax, or a part of the military portion. In addition to notice to the Internal Revenue Service, some send letters objecting to the use of their tax dollars for war and preparations for war to elected officials. Some urge passage of the World Peace Tax Fund. Others refuse to pay voluntarily the Federal excise tax on telephone service."

Baltimore Yearly Meeting includes Friends meetings in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Under Friends' procedures, minutes are approved by consensus, which means that when there are strong objections, even from a single individual, action is deferred. No one spoke against this minute, which also "encourages Friends to learn more about alternative ways to witness against taxation for military purposes, to strengthen their witness in this area, and to continue to examine their lives and leadings concerning military taxation."

The Washington Council of Agencies projects revenue losses of up to one third for D.C. nonprofits by 1985. This projection is based in part on the findings of a survey of WCA members undertaken by the Urban Institute, from prorated national data taken from an Urban Institute study released last month, and from WCA's own records.

"The results of the WCA-Urban Institute Survey and the national Urban Institute study show that WCA members and large parts of the entire local nonprofit community are heading for serious financial and program disruption in the years to come without any relief in sight," says Jim Kalish, WCA's executive director.

WCA member agencies, which include over 140 D.C. based nonprofits who have banded together to share resources and solve mutual problems, stand to lose about 65% of their government revenue by fiscal 1985 or about \$9.5 million dollars annually, if trends predicted nationally are reflected locally. If this money is not made up from other sources, WCA member agencies would likely lose one-fourth of their entire revenue with social service delivery agencies being particularly hard hit, losing one-third.

While figures on the total D.C. social service sector are more difficult to project, these losses could rise to well over \$50 million annually within the next three years.

The Supercan trash collection system has cut trash collection costs by 25 percent during its first year of widespread use and will save the District at least \$9 million over a five year period.

The new system now serves about two-thirds of DC households.

Benefits of the system include more evenly distributed workloads for trash collection teams, a dramatic reduction in the need for alley cleaning, and a substantial reduction in on-the-job injuries.

Households with large families who need a second Supercan may request an application by calling 727-4825. The cans are under warranty, and any customer who has any problem with a Supercan may also call that number. District residents are advised to mark their addresses on the containers to reduce loss.

